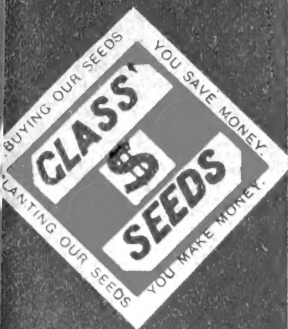


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Gls

ANNUAL
CATALOGUE
1902

HEMAN
GLASS
SEED
CO.



ROCHESTER
N. Y.



HEMAN GLASS SEED CO.,

BARNARDS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Our New Year's Greeting:

I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and patrons, old and new, that for the purpose of enlarging my seed business I have associated with myself, my son, H. Sanford Glass, and Mr. H. Guy Hoit, under the corporate name of "**Heman Glass Seed Co.**"

I shall continue in the active management of the business as heretofore, and we shall maintain **the same High Standard for our Seeds** in the future that I have done in the past. We do not deal in untried Novelties, or in marvelous or impossible productions, but in **Standard Seeds**.

We supply to our customers the same seeds we use in growing our crops on Lakeview Seed Farm. For the past twenty-five years I have been a market gardener, as well as a seed grower and dealer, growing garden truck quite extensively. Our sales from the farm in the year 1900, under the management of Mr. W. L. Glass, were \$5,779.00. The past season we grew nearly 200,000 celery, three acres of asparagus, and other crops in proportion. I make this statement to show that we "make money" by using our seeds, and we believe our customers can do the same.

HEMAN GLASS.



All our Seeds Tested—We make personally a test of all our seeds, and exercise constant care to have them **first class in every respect**; and the fact that our customers remain with us year after year is good evidence that our seeds are what we represent them to be.

25 Cents Worth of Free Seeds for every dollar's worth of seeds in **packets and ounces** ordered: That is; any one ordering \$1.00 worth of seeds in **packets and ounces** may select 25 cents worth of **extra seeds in packets and ounces FREE**, for every dollar's worth of seeds ordered. This applies only to seeds in **packets and ounces** at the regular catalogue price (cauliflower in ounces excepted). We cannot give free seeds on the "Collections of Seeds," or on the "Special Bargains," on pages 2 and 3, or on seeds by the **pound and quart**.

Seeds by Mail, Prepaid—At the prices given in this Catalogue seeds by the **packet, ounce and pound**, will be sent **by mail, prepaid**, but the price **per quart does not include the postage**. Seeds by the **quart** will not be sent by mail unless **12 cents per quart** is added to the prices given, for postage. When the amount of the order is over four pounds or two quarts it can in most cases be sent cheaper by express than by mail.

Seeds by Freight—All packages, either bags or boxes, to the amount of one bushel or more can be sent safely (except long distances) cheaper by freight than by express. When ordering by freight be sure to give your nearest railroad station.

What we Guarantee—1st. That the money sent to us for seeds, when sent as directed below, shall reach us. 2d. That seeds sent to our customers, by mail or express, shall reach them safely. We do not give any warranty, express or implied, as to any matter concerning the seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. But if the seeds should not prove as represented we will refund the money paid for them.

How to Send Money for Seeds—All sums of \$1.00 and over may be sent at our risk and expense by Post-office or Express Money Order, Draft on New York, or Cash in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank, please add 10 cents, the cost of collecting. Sums of less than \$1.00 may be sent in stamps without registering the letter. But customers in Canada will please not send stamps as we cannot use them.

Finally—When you send your order do not forget to sign your Name, Post-office, County and State, and *keep a copy of your order*.

Address,

HEMAN GLASS SEED CO.,

Barnards, Rochester, N. Y.

January 1st, 1902.



MEXICAN CHESTNUT.

WE give above a reproduction from a photograph of a Mexican Chestnut tree, which stands on our lawn. It is probably the only tree of the kind in the State of New York, or perhaps in any of the Northern States. For the past fifteen years it has yielded annually from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 bushels of chestnuts, which have sold for eight and ten dollars a bushel. The chestnuts are about THREE TIMES THE SIZE OF THE COMMON CHESTNUT and are sweet and delicious. They are not quite as large as the imported Spanish Chestnut but they are a far better chestnut to eat. The origin of the tree is this : A former owner of Lakeview Seed Farm, Lyman B. Langworthy, had a son in the Mexican war, who sent home to his father some native Mexican chestnuts. Mr. Langworthy planted the chestnuts and this tree was grown from one of them. Besides being a profitable tree it is very ornamental. In the hot days of mid-summer our two families find its ample shade the coolest resort on the lawn. It is our out-door camping place when the summer-heat makes other places uncomfortable. We believe that many of our customers would be glad to secure so valuable a novelty, and we have grown a limited number of one year old trees which can be sent by mail.

Price 75 Cents each, by mail prepaid. Roots carefully packed in moss.

Bargains in Collections .. Of Seeds ..

☞ ☞ Collections at Half Price ☞ ☞

These Packets are the Same We Sell at the Regular Price.

WE WANT everyone who receives this Catalogue to give our seeds a trial. For that purpose we have put up the following **Collections of Seeds**, at prices so low that all can afford to send an order. They are put up ready for mailing and cannot be changed, but other varieties in packets may be added to them at *25 per cent. discount, or one fourth off from the Catalogue price.* We hope they will be freely ordered, for we are confident they will please everyone.

COLLECTION NO. 1—For a Small Garden.

Sixteen Packets Choice Seed Sent Prepaid for 40 Cents.

- 1 **German Prolific Wax Bean**—One of the best Wax Beans.
- 2 **Detroit Dark Red Beet**—Early, smooth, and grows to good size.
- 3 **All Seasons Cabbage**—Good for early use, and a good winter cabbage.
- 4 **Half Long Scarlet Carrot**—A fine table carrot. Bright orange and a good cropper.
- 5 **Perry's Hybrid Corn**—Ears of good size. Second early.
- 6 **White Spine Cucumber**—The best cucumber for slicing.
- 7 **Hanson's Cabbage-Head Lettuce**—Slightly curled. Does not run readily to seed.
- 8 **Paul Rose Musk Melon**—An early medium-sized melon. Very productive.
- 9 **Ice Cream Watermelon**—The earliest and best watermelon for family use.
- 10 **Prizetaker Onion**—Bright yellow, and grows to large size. The best of all.
- 11 **Hollow Crown Parsnip**—The old standard, and grown everywhere.
- 12 **Premium Gem Pea**—A dwarf pea of excellent quality and great cropper.
- 13 **Long Scarlet Radish**—The best summer radish.
- 14 **Summer Crookneck Squash**—The best of the summer squashes.
- 15 **Early Ruby Tomato**—The earliest Tomato grown.
- 16 **Early White Milan Turnip**—Best for garden.

COLLECTION NO. 2—For a Large Garden.

Thirty Packets Choice Garden Seeds Sent Prepaid for 80 Cents.

- 1 **Henderson's Bush Lima Bean**—The earliest of the Bush Limas.
- 2 **German Prolific Wax Bean**—A very fine Wax Bean. None better.
- 3 **New Eclipse Beet**—A general favorite with gardeners.
- 4 **Long Smooth Blood Beet**—The best beet for winter use.
- 5 **Henderson's Early Summer Cabbage**—The best summer cabbage.
- 6 **Danish Ballhead Cabbage**—A standard, and one of the best for winter.
- 7 **Half-Long Scarlet Nantes Carrot**—A fine carrot for culinary purposes.
- 8 **Golden Self-Blanching Celery**—A fine self-blanching celery, easily raised.
- 9 **Crosby's Early Sugar Corn**—The earliest real good Sweet Corn.
- 10 **Stowell's Evergreen Corn**—The old favorite for late corn.
- 11 **White Spine Cucumber**—Early, and the best for table use.
- 12 **Green Prolific Cucumber**—The best and most productive for pickles. Plant in June.
- 13 **Hanson's Cabbage Head Lettuce**—Forms good heads, is slightly curly, and runs to seed slowly.
- 14 **Prolific Nutmeg Musk Melon**—One of the earliest melons and one of the best; green flesh.
- 15 **Paul Rose Musk Melon**—An early medium-sized melon, and very productive; yellow flesh.
- 16 **Ice Cream Watermelon**—The earliest and best watermelon at the North.
- 17 **Prizetaker Onion**—The best of the yellow onions.
- 18 **Hollow Crown Parsnip**—Grown everywhere.
- 19 **Premium Gem Pea**—A dwarf pea of great excellence.
- 20 **Long Island Mammoth Pea**—A great favorite and very productive.
- 21 **Large Sweet Bell Pepper**—The best and most popular for all uses.
- 22 **Sugar Pumpkin**—The best for pies; much better than the common field.
- 23 **Early Scarlet White-Tipped Radish**—A fine radish for early spring use.
- 24 **Long Scarlet Radish**—The best summer radish.
- 25 **White French Salsify**—The Vegetable Oyster so much prized for soups.
- 26 **Summer Crookneck Squash**—The best Summer Squash.
- 27 **The Hubbard Squash**—The standard everywhere for winter use.
- 28 **Early Ruby Tomato**—The earliest of all tomatoes.
- 29 **Livingstone's Beauty**—A fine tomato for second or main crop.
- 30 **Purple Top Strap-Leaved Turnip**—The turnip everywhere grown.

Flower Seeds at Half Price.

COLLECTION NO. 3---BY MAIL, PREPAID.

Fifteen Packets Choice Flower Seeds for 40 Cents.

Alyssum, Sweet,
Asters, Snow White,
Calliopsis, or Coreopsis,
mixed colors,
Candytuft, mixed colors,
Castor Bean,

Mignonette, Sweet,
Nasturtium, Dwarf,
Petunia, mixed,
Pansy, choice mixed,
Pinks, Chinese,

Phlox Drummondii,
Poppy, The California,
Portulaca,
Sweet Peas, Blanche Ferry,
" " Mixed varieties

COLLECTION NO. 4---By Mail, Prepaid.

Twenty-Five Packets Choice Flower Seeds for 75 Cents.

Alyssum, Sweet,
Asters, Truffauts,
" White Branching,
Balsams, Camellia-flowered,
Calliopsis, or Coreopsis,
Candytuft, White,
Castor Bean,
Cosmos, very fine,

Gourds, Nest Egg,
Marigold, Meteor,
Mignonette, Sweet,
Nasturtium, Dwarf,
" Tall Climbing,
Pansy, Snow Queen,
" Choice mixed,
Petunia,
Zinnia, Pompon.

Phlox Drummondii,
Pinks, Chinese,
Poppy, The Shirley,
" The California,
Portulaca, Single,
Sweet Peas, The Bride,
" Blanche Ferry,
" Mixed varieties.



**We will send
the following bargains**

**by MAIL PREPAID
in Sweet Peas :**

For 20 cents—10 packets of Sweet Peas, of your own selection from the list on page 44.

For 30 cents—5 packets and 5 ounces of Sweet Peas of your own selection from the list on page 44.

For 40 cents—10 ounces of Sweet Peas of your own selection from the list on page 44.

For 30 cents—One pound of choicest mixed Sweet Peas and two packets of any variety in the list on page 44, prepaid ; or for **18 cents**, one-half pound and two packets, your own selection, prepaid.



He who would rejoice at Harvest Time must use both his head and his hands in Sowing Time. "He becometh poor that dealeth with a slack hand; but the hand of the diligent maketh rich."—Prov. 10-4.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOWING SEEDS.

It is not so easy a matter to sow seeds in a way to insure their coming up as many suppose. I have had experienced men sow the best of seed in such a way that there was no possibility of its coming up. One man sowed Onion seed so shallow that a high, dry wind blew most of it out of the ground. Another sowed Tomato seed so deep that it was literally *buried*. Another planted Hubbard Squash during a dry time and neglected to *firm the soil over the seed*, and not one hill in twenty came up. I had the same field replanted with seed from the same bag, and the *seed tread in* and every hill grew. I could multiply such instances, but these are sufficient to show that it requires both knowledge and care to sow seed in a way that will insure a crop. Seeds must be sown shallow or deep, according to their size and ability to push up through the soil. Small seeds are very apt to be sown too deep. If small seeds, like Celery, Lettuce, etc., were sown as deep as Onion and Beet seed, very few would ever appear above the ground. Beet seed sown before a heavy rain is quite apt to fail unless the ground is raked over after the rain. If the ground becomes crusted over, even lightly, the probability is that the young shoots will not be able to push up through it. The remedy is to rake the ground over lightly with a steel rake. Many a gardener loses his crop of beets from this cause, and lays his failure to poor seed.

Then seasons differ. What would be safe in one season might prove a failure in a season when the condition of the soil or of the atmosphere were different. When the conditions are favorable, I have had Onion seed come up in eight days; but when too dry and hot, or too cold and wet, I have had it in the ground thirty days before coming up. When it is dry and hot, Cucumbers, Melons and Squashes may fail entirely *unless the soil is made firm over the seed* (see "*Firming the Soil*"), and there is danger that all vine seed may rot if planted when the ground is cold and wet. This is especially true of Winter Squashes and Lima Beans. Some seeds are hardy, and can be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground and is dry enough to work, while others are tender, and will rot if put in the ground before it becomes warm.

The following seeds may be safely sown early in the spring as soon as the ground becomes dry and settled, in this latitude (43 degrees) during the month of April:

Beet,	Cauliflower,	Onion.	Peas,
Cabbage,	Celery,	Parsley,	Spinach,
Carrot,	Lettuce,	Parsnip.	Turnip.

The following should not be sown until the ground has become dry and warm; thermometer in the shade averaging 60 degrees, in this latitude not before the middle of May:

Beans,	Egg Plant,	Peppers,	Sweet Corn.	Melons,
Pumpkins,	Cucumber,	Okra,	Squashes.	

Tomatoes, Peppers and Egg Plant should be started early in a hot-bed or in a box in the house. It is also a good plan to raise a box of Lettuce plants in the house and have them ready to set out when the garden is made. The plants can be as easily transplanted as Cabbage, and they will give a crop of Lettuce early in the season, when salad is so acceptable.

One of the most essential and yet the most neglected thing in connection with seed-sowing is

Firming the Soil Over the Seed,

after sowing, if the soil is dry and warm. After sowing the seed, go over the rows with a roller or with the ball of the foot press down every inch of the soil in the drill where the seed has been sown. Then, with a rake, lightly level off the rows, and the operation is done. But this firming the soil must not be done unless the ground is dry and warm. When the soil is damp, and there is no danger of dry or heated air drying out the seed, there is no necessity of treading it in. In such cases it is better not to do it. If a drouth should follow after sowing the seed, and there is danger of the seed suffering from dry, hot air, the firming may be done a week or more after the seed has been sown.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATION.

MANURE.

A book might be written on this subject instead of a paragraph. It is a waste of time and money to attempt to grow crops, either in the garden or on the farm, without manure, and plenty of it. Every year I am more and more convinced that we do not use enough. If we would cultivate less acres and use more manure, we would have a larger surplus over expenses. A poor crop only pays expenses, and oftentimes not that. It is only good crops that pay a profit.

As to the kind of manure; use all the stable or barn-yard manure you can make or get. Nothing is better, or as good. Then use all the commercial fertilizers you can afford to buy, and you can afford more than you suppose. It is money well invested that will pay 100 per cent. in six months, and the money paid out for manure and fertilizers frequently pays more than that.

STIRRING THE SOIL.

A. J. Downing, one of the best authorities on such matters, says: "If I were to preach a sermon on Horticulture, I should take as my text, '*Stir the Soil.*' So essential is this considered by some gardeners that they insist that frequent stirring the soil will produce larger crops without manure than poor cultivation with manure. While I am satisfied that nothing can take the place of manure, I am equally well satisfied that a soil frequently stirred will produce much better crops than the same soil that is only seldom cultivated. Frequent stirring keeps the soil open and porous, so that it admits the air freely, and the loose surface acts as a mulch to keep the lower soil moist and cool. If you want big crops keep the surface soil loose and friable."

DRAINAGE THE SOIL.

Either in farming or gardening, the proper drainage of the soil is of the first importance. Many a farmer goes on year after year raising poor crops that pay him no profit, simply because the soil is not properly drained.

DRAINAGE WARMS THE SOIL.—It is stated on good authority that drainage raises the temperature of the soil fifteen degrees. This is an important item in the early spring. A difference of fifteen degrees in the temperature of the soil would save much early planted seed from rotting, and much consequent replanting.

DRAINAGE LENGTHENS THE SEASON FOR WORK AND FOR THE GROWING CROP.—This cannot be over-estimated in our Northern climate and short summers. A difference of two weeks will often prove the difference between success and failure of a crop. I have on my farm land that formerly was so wet that it seldom could be planted until June; but since being drained it is the first land that we work in the spring—often during the month of April.

USEFUL TABLES.

One acre of land contains 160 square rods; 4,840 square yards; 43,560 square feet. With these figures in mind anyone can readily measure a plot of land he wishes to plant.

QUANTITY OF SEED FOR AN ACRE.

It is difficult to give a fixed amount of seed that should in all cases be sown on an acre of ground. As a rule, new ground requires more seed than old ground that has become firm and well pulverized by years of cultivation. It is also a safe rule to sow rather too thick than otherwise, for in that case the crop can be thinned; but if too little seed is sown it cannot be remedied.

Beans, Dwarf, in hills.....	1½ bu.	Parsnips, in drills.....	4 to 6 lbs.
Beans, Pole, in hills.....	10 to 12 qts.	Peas, in drills.....	2 bu.
Beets, in drills.....	5 to 6 lbs.	Peas, broadcast.....	3 bu.
Cabbage, in beds, to transplant.....	4 ozs.	Potatoes.....	8 to 12 bu.
Cabbage, in hills.....	½ lb.	Radish, in drills.....	6 to 8 lbs.
Carrots, in drills.....	1½ to 2 lbs.	Salsify, in drills.....	8 to 10 lbs.
Corn, in hills.....	8 to 10 qts.	Spinach, in drills.....	10 to 12 lbs.
Corn, for soiling.....	½ to 1 bu.	Squash, bush varieties, in hills.....	3 to 4 lbs.
Cucumber, in hills.....	1½ lbs.	Squash, running varieties, in hills.....	2 to 3 lbs.
Melon, Musk, in hills.....	1½ to 2 lbs.	Tomato, in beds, to transplant.....	3 to 4 ozs.
Melon, Water, in hills.....	3 to 4 lbs.	Turnip, in drills.....	1½ to 2 lbs.
Onions, in drills.....	4½ to 5 lbs.	Turnip, broadcast.....	2 to 3 lbs.

NUMBER OF PLANTS FROM AN OUNCE OF SEED.

Asparagus.....	500	Pepper.....	1000
Cabbage.....	3000	Tomato.....	1500
Cauliflower.....	3000	Thyme.....	5000
Celery.....	5000	Sage.....	1500
Egg Plant.....	1000	Rhubarb.....	500
Lettuce.....	3000	Turnip.....	4000

WORTHY OF SPECIAL MENTION.

CHALLENGE WAX BEAN.

Black Wax, Extra Early Bean.

Our experience has strengthened our good opinion of this grand bean, and the large demand for it proves it meets the popular requirements and has all the sterling qualities we claim for it.

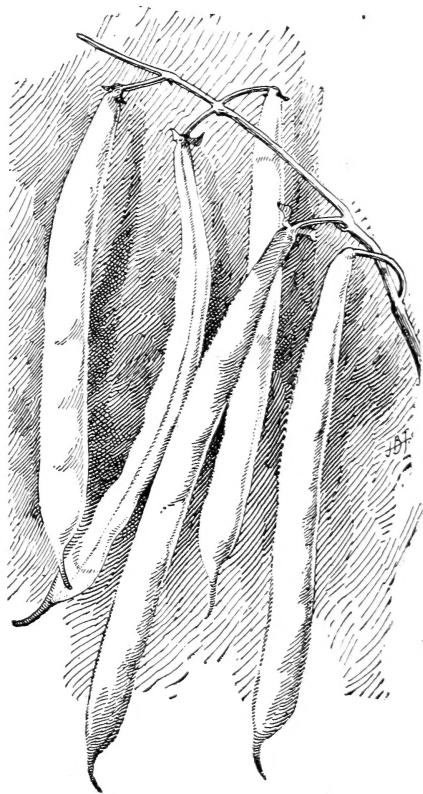
In comparing this bean with other extra early sorts we have found it to be

The first to give a Full Picking of Pods, and unexcelled in quality.

THE BEST EARLY WAX BEAN FOR THE MARKET GARDEN.

The plants are very productive. The pods are clear wavy-white, quite round, very fleshy, crisp, tender and stringless. The dry bean is black, longer and flatter than the Prolific German Wax.

Price—Pkt. 10c., pt. 18c., qt. 30c.



JONES' STRINGLESS WAX.



**A White Seeded Variety, with
Round Stringless Pods of
Unsurpassed Beauty
and Quality.**

The Jones' Stringless Wax is wonderfully productive of uniformly well shaped and handsome pods. The plant is exceedingly hardy and rust-proof. It matures the long, round, fleshy, stringless pods, very early and in great quantity. The bean is a white bean about the size of the Pea Medium, and ripens earlier than other white beans, and, for that reason, will be valuable for the farm as well as the garden.

Pkt. 10c., pt. 18c., qt. 30c.

WORTHY OF SPECIAL MENTION.

GOLDEN YELLOW SELF-BLANCHING CELERY.



The above cut is from a photograph of one of our fields of celery where we make a trial of our Golden Yellow Self-Blanching Seed before offering it for sale. The cut shows samples from two bags of the Self-Blanching Celery which we offer for sale in this catalogue. Both proved to be first class seed in every respect. *The growth was heavy, stocky and solid.*

NOT ONE SOFT OR HOLLOW STALK OR HEAD was found in either kind. It is all imported seed, *tried, tested and proved*, and cannot be excelled by any seed in the country.

Price packet 15 Cents, one ounce 50 Cents, one quarter pound \$1.50, one pound \$6 00.

We give a few testimonials to show how our seed is liked.

I have grown your Self-Blanching Celery Seed for the past three years and find it O. K., as good as any man can ask for.

E. C. BURDICK,
South Lima, N. Y.

Enclosed please find my check for \$50.00 for which send me your tested Golden Self-Blanching Seed. Yours truly,

July 19, 1901. F. C. ARMSTRONG,
Florida.

The Golden Self-Blanching Seed you sent me last year is just what I want. I did not have a hollow stalk.

Aug. 12, 1901. TIM RARDIN,
Manatee, Florida.

Your Golden Self-Blanching Celery Seed was grand last year. Give me as good this year and I will put a feather in your cap.

A. D. STRICKLER,
Buffalo, N. Y.

200,000 CELERY PLANTS FOR SALE.

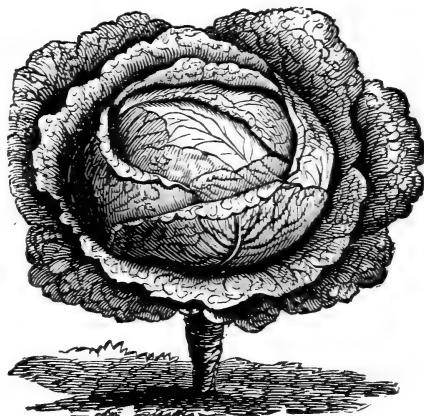
Worthy of Special Mention.

DANISH BALLHEAD OR WINTER CABBAGE.

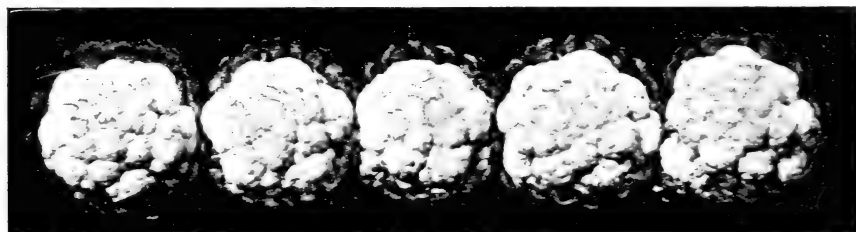
The Danish Ballhead has become the great shipping cabbage of the country. There is more of it grown than all other Winter Cabbages combined. The heads are very firm and solid and heavy for its size, which enables it to be shipped without the waste often experienced with looser formed heads. It also can be wintered over with less waste than other cabbages.

We offer this year the same stock of seed we have sold for the past four years, with increasing sales each year. It has given universal satisfaction.

We have also a fresh strain of seed of this celebrated cabbage which we imported this year from Denmark, where this cabbage originated. To those who wish to secure a fresh strain of seed, we offer this seed with confidence that they will find it the true Ballhead, if not an improved type of this valuable cabbage. (Just before going to press we received word from Denmark, that owing to a short crop, the grower cannot supply us this seed this season.) Standard stock, Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.75.



DANISH.



Danish Early Snowball Cauliflower.

We import the seed of this Cauliflower direct from Denmark. We have grown crops from this seed for the past three years and have found it to be in growth and in solidity of head, identical with the cauliflower known as Henderson's Snowball. It is said to be grown from the same seed stock. Every plant makes a good solid head.

We have had a good deal of experience in growing cauliflower for the past twenty-five years, having grown over thirty different kinds, and we have never had a better cauliflower than the Danish Snowball or one more reliable to head. Price—Pkt. 23c., oz. \$2.50.

WORTHY OF SPECIAL MENTION.

IRONDEQUOIT MUSK MELON.

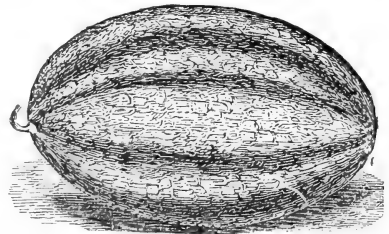


The Irondequoit Musk Melon is grown very largely for the Rochester market. It is a large size melon, very prolific, and by reason of its size a very valuable melon to grow. The demand for it has exceeded the supply of seed to be had. The accompanying cut is from a photograph of a cluster of melons we grew the past season. One of the melons measured 31 inches in circumference. It is very sweet for a large melon.

Price : Packet 5 Cents, Ounce 10 Cents, Pound 75 Cents.

PAUL ROSE, OR PETOSKEY MUSK MELON.

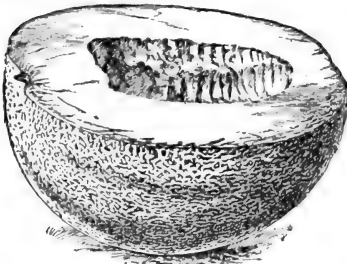
Unsurpassed for quality among the yellow fleshed melons. The fruit is medium size, oval, about five inches in diameter. Flesh a rich orange, firm and solid and very sweet. It is remarkable for its thick flesh and the small cavity in the melon. Its firmness and superior quality makes it one of the best for professional melon growers.



PAUL ROSE, OR PETOSKEY.

Price : Packet 5 Cents, Ounce 10 Cents, Pound 65 Cents.

ROCKY FORD, OR NETTED GEM MELON.

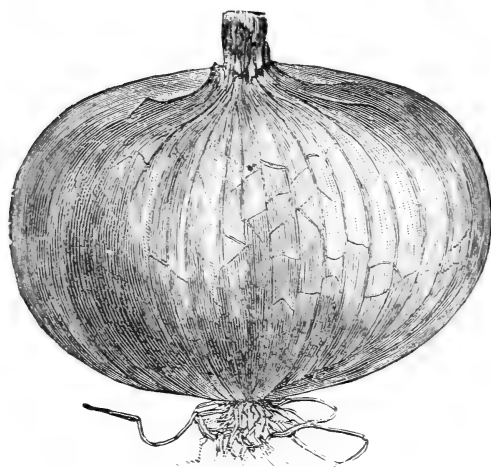


ROCKY FORD.

The Rocky Ford is among the green fleshed melons what the Paul Rose is among the yellow fleshed. It has become one of the most popular of the basket melons. It is oval, slightly ribbed and densely netted. The flesh is thick, green, very sweet and highly flavored. It is a delicious melon for the table.

Price : Packet 5 Cents, Ounce 10 Cents, Pound 65 Cents.

Worthy of Special Mention.



PRIZETAKER ONION.

PRIZETAKER ONION.

A large mild-flavored yellow Onion, resembling the imported Spanish Onion. It yields large crops of large sized onions, with practically no small ones. With us last year the yield was more than double of the Danvers, and finer onions and more salable. It is a profitable onion to grow.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., 1-4 lb. 45c., lb. \$1.60.

The following testimonials speak for themselves:

the finest onions last year from the seed I got from you that I ever saw, far ahead of my neighbors who purchased their seed elsewhere.

E. M. ANDREWS, Broome Co., N. Y.

March 18, 1901.

Dear Sir—Last year I grew from one-half pound of your Prizetaker Onion Seed 104 bushels of marketable onions.

H. CAMPING.

“Your Prizetaker Onion Seed did extra well. From a little less than one acre I harvested 981 bushels.”

CHAS. A. ST. JOHN,
Genesee Co., N. Y.

SHROPSHIRE HERO PEA.

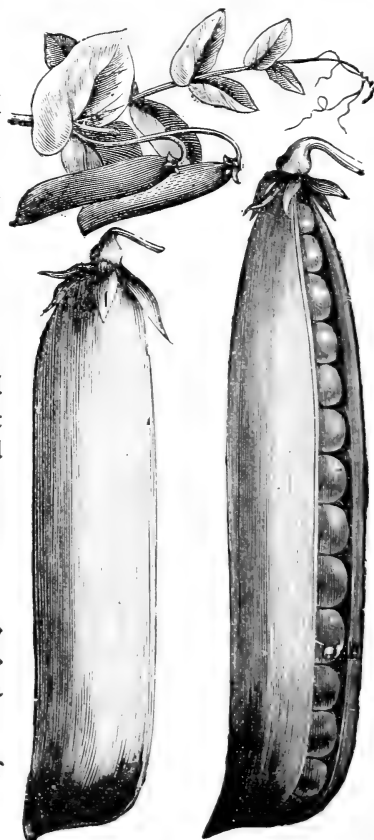
We have grown the Shropshire Hero and have found it an extra fine pea for the market gardener. We think those who try it will find it

**The best of all the
Large Podded Sorts.**

Pods very large and very full of large, green wrinkled Peas of the finest quality. Vines medium height, very stocky, bearing a great crop of large handsome pods.

**MARKET GARDENERS CANNOT
AFFORD TO OVERLOOK IT.**

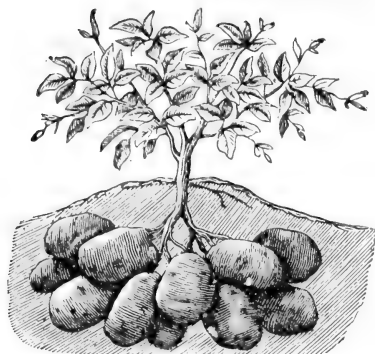
Pkt. 10c., pt. 20c., qt. 35c., pk. \$1.40.



SHROPSHIRE HERO PEA.

Worthy of Special Mention.

VALUABLE SEED POTATOES.



EARLY OHIO.

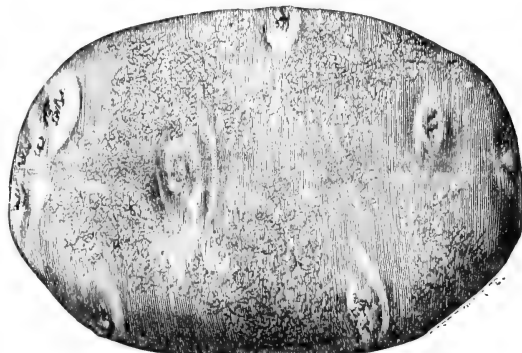
The Early Ohio.

The Early Ohio is too well known to need a description. It has been the leading early market potato for the past fifteen years, and there is still a greater demand for it than other of the extra early varieties. The cut shows the manner of its growth in the hill. It is one of the very best table potatoes either for early or winter use.

Price—Per pk. 40c., bu. \$1.25, bbl. \$3.50.

Irish Cobbler Potato.

The Irish Cobbler is an extra early round white potato, as early as the Ohio. By some it is considered the best of the extra earlys. Like the Ohio it requires a rich soil to produce a good yield. Many growers fail to get a good yield from the extra early potatoes because they do not make the soil rich enough. There must be plenty of plant food in the ground if they expect quick growing crops to give them large returns.



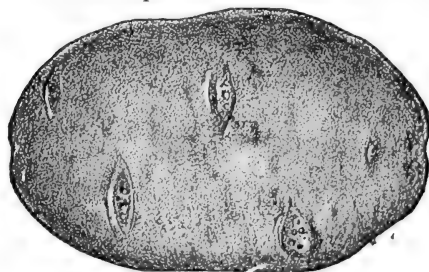
IRISH COBBLER.

Price—Per pk. 40c., bu.

\$1.25.

Sir Walter Raleigh.

The Sir Walter Raleigh is a seedling of the Rural New Yorker and is better than its parent which it closely resembles. Almost every potato is marketable. We have grown the Sir Walter for the past two years and it has yielded larger crops than any other potato we have grown. The potato is large, white, oval-shaped and very salable. Farmers who grow potatoes for the market cannot do better than plant the Sir Walter.



SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

Price—Peck 40c., bu. \$1.25, bbl.

\$3.50.

... 1902 ...

HEMAN GLASS SEED CO.'S

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF

GLASS \$\$\$\$\$\$ SEEDS

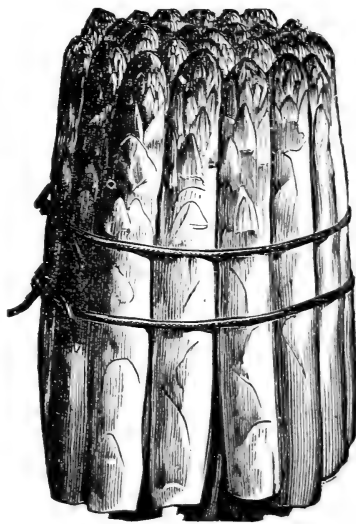
In the following pages we give brief descriptions of the different kinds of vegetables, noting their characteristics, which will enable our customers to select those best suited to their taste and wants. We also give short practical directions for their cultivation drawn from our experience of twenty-five years as market gardeners. We hope our customers will find them useful in their garden work.

Remember, that the prices given in this Catalogue include the postage or express charges on all seeds by the PACKET, OUNCE and POUND, and they will be sent to any part of the United States and Canada, by mail or express, *charges prepaid*. The price of seeds by the quart does not include the postage. When seeds by the quart are ordered sent by mail 6 Cents per pint and 12 Cents per quart must be added to the price given for postage on the seeds.

Half pounds at pound rates, pints at quart rates, four quarts at peck rates, half bushels at bushel rates. No half pints put up.

✓ ASPARAGUS. Packets 5 Cents.

The seed should be sown early in the spring in good strong soil. The plants, if good care is taken, will be ready to set in a permanent bed the following spring. Make trenches $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart with a plough or spade, 8 inches deep, and set the plants in the bottom of trenches, 20 inches apart, and cover the roots lightly with earth. When the plants are a foot or more high, hoe the earth into the trenches, filling them one-third full. Afterwards fill the trenches nearly full of rotted manure, or give liberal application of phosphate, and cover with earth. When leveled off, the top of the roots or crown should be six inches below the surface of the ground. Every spring give a heavy coat of manure, and cultivate thoroughly. Cut lightly the first two years, after that keep the bed cut clean as long as you want asparagus. When well established, it can be cut for six weeks without injury. Let the brush or tops remain on the bed during the winter to protect the roots. The falling seed can do no harm, as the young plants from the seed always die out.



Columbian Mammoth White—New and distinct variety

Per oz. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.

Conover's Colossal—The old standard variety

10 20 65

Barr's Mammoth—The largest of all

10 15 55

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Conover's Colossal—Two year old roots, 70 Cents per 100;

10 18 60

\$1.20 per 100 if sent by mail prepaid; \$4.50 per 1,000.

Columbian Mam. White—Two year old roots, 85 Cents per 100; \$1.35 per 100 if sent by mail prepaid; \$5.50 per 1,000.

BEANS.

Beans by the packet will be sent by mail prepaid at the price given; but Beans by the pint or quart will not be sent by mail unless 6 cents per pint and 12 cents per quart is added to the price given to prepay the postage.

When Beans (except pickets) are ordered sent by mail and the *postage is not sent, the postage will be deducted from amount of beans ordered.*

A dry, rather light soil is the best for beans, though they do well on any good garden land. For an early crop of garden beans plant some green podded variety quite early, in a light, dry soil, and in a warm, sheltered place. But for the general crop, beans should not be planted until all danger of frost is passed, and the ground has become warm. This is especially true of Lima Beans. Avoid planting beans in a cold wet soil, and do not hoe them when wet with dew or rain.

Bush Beans—Green Podded Varieties.



HENDERSON'S NEW BUSH LIMA BEAN.



✓ **Henderson's Bush Lima**—This is a genuine Lima Bean, and yet it is a bush bean, with no tendency to run. Earlier than the Climbing Limas, and produces a continuous crop until frost. Possesses all the delicious qualities of the large Lima. Pkt. 10c; pt. 18c; qt. 30c.

✓ **Burpee's Bush Lima**—A bush Lima as large as the climbing beans, and possesses all the fine qualities of the well known Lima, rightly named "King of the Garden." Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.

✓ **Long Yellow Six Weeks**—The earliest of the String Beans, hardy and prolific. It may be planted quite early, as it will stand a light frost. Pkt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

✓ **Early Round Podded Red Valentine**.—One of the earliest of the String Beans; very productive; remains in the green state longer than most varieties; much used for pickling. Pkt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

✓ **Refugee, or Thousand to One**.—A very productive medium variety; young pods very tender and fine flavor; used largely for pickling. Pkt. 10c, pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

Mr. Isaac Farman, a market gardener near Rochester, gives this testimonial in regard to the Refugee Bean: "I planted **3 quarts** of your Refugee, or Thousand to One Beans, and I sold **93 half bushel baskets** of the beans, besides what we used for family use."

Bush Beans—Wax Podded Varieties

✓ **Challenge Black Wax**.—The best early wax bean for market gardeners. For full description see page 6. Pkt. 10c; pt. 18c; qt. 30c.

✓ **Jones' Stringless Wax**.—A new bean of recent introduction and great promise. For description see page 6. Pkt. 10c; pt. 18c; qt. 30c.

✓ **Davis White Kidney Wax**.—The Davis White Kidney Wax will produce more pods and more beans than any other wax bean we have ever grown. The yield is something unusual in wax beans. The pods are very long, oval, clear, waxy-white color, and when of suitable size to use for snaps quite stringless, showing no tendency to string until they approach maturity. Pkt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

What my Customers Say of My Catalogue.

The seeds I bought of you were the best I ever had. From an ounce of your Carrot seed I raised 37 bushels of the finest Oxheart Carrots I ever saw. I received twelve seed annuals this season, but I pile them all back in one corner out of the way, except yours, which I look at every chance I get.

A. PACKARD, Lewis Co., N. Y.



WAX BEANS.

Wardwell's Kidney

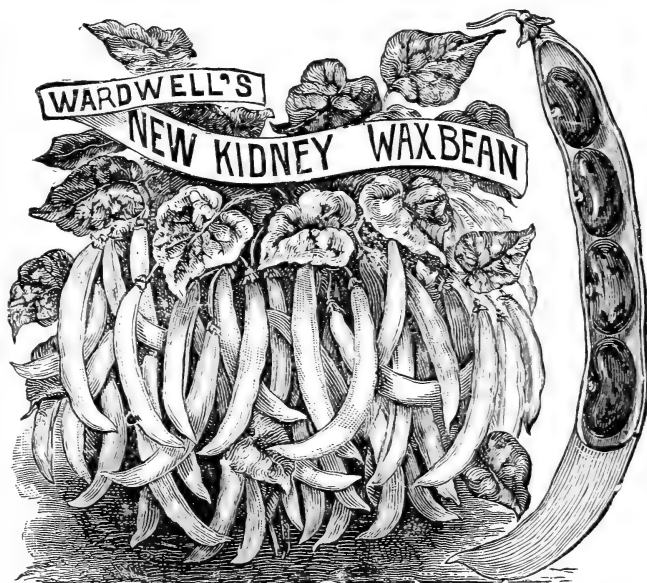
Wax.—The vines are very productive, yielding a heavy crop of pure wax pods, which are large, smooth and stringless. The beans are kidney shaped, white, with purple on one side about the eye. Pkt. A 10c; pt. 18c; qt. 30c.

Improved Golden Wax.

This is a standard Wax Bean for all purposes. The pods are large and nearly straight, golden yellow, fleshy and wax-like. Beans medium size, white, more or less covered with shades of purplish red. A general favorite. Pkt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

German Prolific Black Wax or Butter Beans.

This is an improved strain of the old Black Wax or Butter Bean, being more vigorous and far more productive, with a longer, whiter, more fleshy pod. Vines medium sized, more vigorous and hardy. Pods curved, cylindrical, fleshy, and of a clear, waxy-white color. Remain a long time in condition for use as snaps. Pkt. 10c; pt. 18c; qt. 30c.

**Pole Beans.**

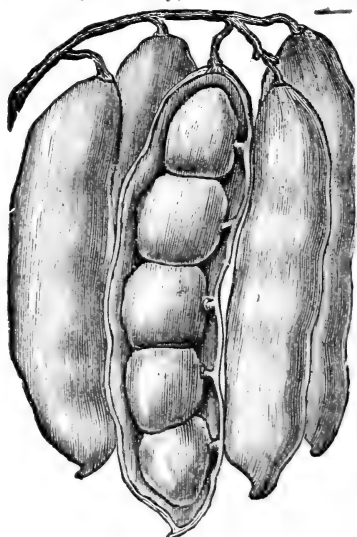
Do not plant Lima Beans until the ground is dry and warm, for they are quite liable to rot unless the soil is warm enough to sprout them quickly. We set the poles and make the hills around them before planting the beans.

Seibert's Early Lima.—Similar to the Large Lima, but nearly two weeks earlier, which makes it especially valuable for all who grow Lima Beans for market. Gardeners who understand the value of an early crop will do well to plant this bean. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.

Early Jersey Lima.—An early Lima, very similar to the Seiberts. Grown largely for the New York market. Pkt. 10c; pt. 18c; qt. 30c.

King of the Garden Lima.—A very vigorous grower, with large pods, well filled. Sets its pods early, and continues bearing until frost. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.

Early Golden Cluster Wax.—Early and very prolific. The pods are unusually large and long, seven to eight inches, growing in clusters of a rich golden color, stringless, delicate flavor, and not excelled as a snap bean, and seems to keep bearing till frost. Its beautiful appearance and great productiveness make it a profitable variety to grow for market. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.



SEIBERT'S EARLY LIMA.

Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry.—A round, speckled bean, equally good as a snap or shell bean. Pkt. 10c; pt. 18c; qt. 30c.

Lazy Wife's Pole Bean.—A popular pole bean. Pods four to six inches long. Very fleshy and stringless. Remains tender until nearly ripe, and are unsurpassed for snap beans. The pods contain six to eight round, white beans, which are excellent shelled beans for winter use. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.

Please remember that the prices in this Catalogue include the postage on seeds by the package, ounce and pound but the price of seeds by the quart does not include the postage. If seeds by the quart are ordered sent by mail, add to the price given 6 cents per pint and 12 cents per quart for postage.

BEETS.

Beets are grown in every garden, and used in all stages of their growth. The soil should be rich, mellow and deep. They are among the first vegetables to be sown in the spring. Sow the seed quite thickly in drills, one foot apart and two inches deep. When the beets are beginning to form they can be thinned out and used as "beet greens." If a heavy rain should fall soon after sowing the seed, and the surface of the ground becomes crusted over, the ground must be raked lightly with a steel garden rake to break the crust over the seed. If this is not done the young sprouts may not be able to push up through the crust on the surface. From this cause seed sometimes fails to come up, and the sower thinks his seed was bad, when the trouble was not in the vitality of the seed but in the experience of the sower.

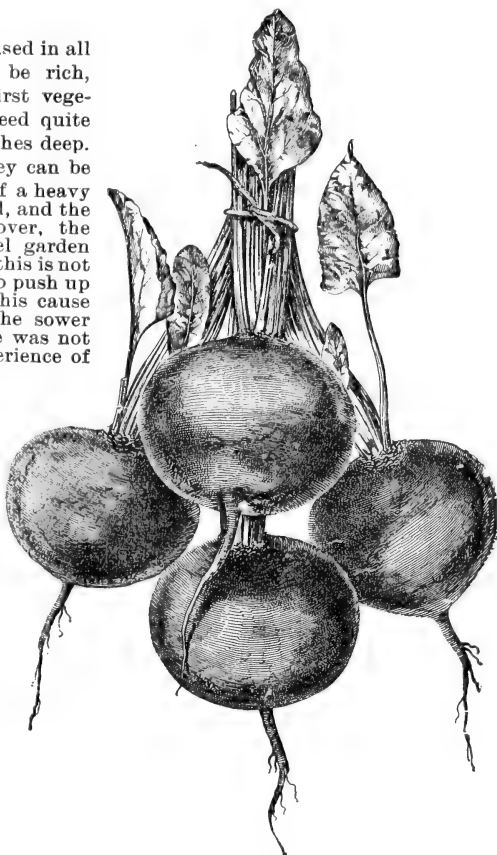
✓ **Detroit Dark Red Turnip Beet.**—

This beet has come rapidly into favor with market gardeners. It has all the qualities of a good bunching beet—earliness, upright tops with few leaves and small necks finely-shaped and perfectly smooth roots, with dark red, tender and sweet flesh. When once tried will not be thrown aside. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 65c.

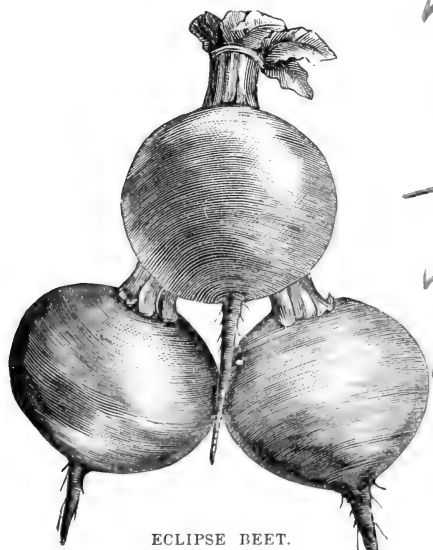
✓ **Egyptian Blood Turnip.**—One of the earliest beets in cultivation. Color deep crimson; excellent quality. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 60c.

✓ **Crosby's Egyptian.**—One of the first beets to reach bunching size. Larger and smoother than the Egyptian Blood Turnip. A favorite with many gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 65c.

✓ **Eclipse Beet.**—This beet is one of the best early market beets. It is a bright blood turnip, as early as the Egyptian, smoother, and top rather small, root tender and sweet; one of the best beets for market gardeners. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 60c.



DETROIT DARK RED BEET.



ECLIPSE BEET.

✓ **Lentz, or Bastian's Early Turnip.**—One of the earliest. As early as the Egyptian; larger and smoother. In appearance a blood beet, but streaked with white. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

✓ **Early Blood Turnip.**—Not as early as the above, but of good quality; blood red, tender and a good keeper; tops fine for "greens." Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

✓ **Dewing's Improved Early Turnip.**—Earlier than the Blood Turnip Beet; roots a good red, large, uniform, smooth and handsome. A good beet for all purposes. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

✓ **Long, Smooth, Blood Red.**—The best late variety for fall and winter use. Long, smooth, sweet and tender. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

✓ **Swiss Chard, Silver Ribbed, or Sea Kale Beet.**—Grown solely for its leaves. The mid rib can be stewed and served as asparagus, and other parts of the leaves used as spinach. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

☞ **Do not overlook our special offers**
for Sweet Peas on page 3.

Sugar Beets.

Vilmorin's Improved White Sugar—This variety contains 16 per cent. of sugar; yields moderately heavy crops. Considered the richest in sugar of any of the Sugar Beets. The best Sugar Beet for table use. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 35c.

Klein Wanzleben—Contains 16 per cent. of sugar and one of the principal beets grown for making sugar. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 35c.

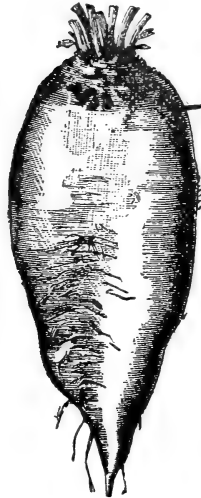
French White Sugar, Red Top—Contains 10 to 12 per cent. of sugar; is the largest and most prolific of all Sugar Beets, averaging on good ground, 20 tons per acre; grows half above ground; ripens earlier than other varieties. A fine beet for stock. Pkt. 4c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 35c.



SUGAR BEET.

Mangel Wurzel.

All Mangels 25c lb. by Express.



YELLOW GIANT.

Yellow Giant or Leviathan—A new Mangel and a great favorite. It grows as large as the Long Red Mangel, and is a rich yellow in color, and apparently one of the richest of the Mangels. It grows one-half out of the ground, is easily gathered and is enormously productive. Last season it surpassed all my other Mangels, being equal to the Mammoth Long Red in yield, and better in richness or nutritive properties. Those who grow root crops for feeding should not fail to give this beet a trial. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 35c.

Mammoth Long Red—Is very large size and good quality; grown extensively. The old standard mangel for feeding. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 35c.

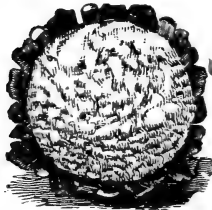
Carter's Improved Orange Globe—The best of all the Globe Mangels. Will grow in all soils; rich, nutritious, and will keep very late. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 40c.

Golden Tankard—In shape intermediate between the Long and Globe varieties. Color yellow; nutritious and fine flavor. A favorite with many growers. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 40c.

CARTER'S ORANGE
GLOBE MANGEL.

BROCCOLI.

Broccoli produces heads like the cauliflower, but is more hardy. Cultivation same as cauliflower, except that the plants should not be grown or set too early, as it does the best in the cool weather of autumn. The Cape varieties are the best suited to our climate. Sow the seed in the open ground about the middle of May, and transplant from the 1st to the 10th of July.



BROCCOLI.

Early Purple Cape—The most reliable to head and the best for this climate. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

As easily grown as cabbage, and excellent for greens. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Dear Sir—I want to get as good seed as I can, and I must say I like your seed better than any other I have tried, and I have planted seed from all the good seedmen I know.
Ulster Co., N. Y., December 23, 1901.

AMASA MARTIN.

Your seeds received in due time, and there were twice as many as I ever bought before for the same money.

G. H. SLACK.

CABBAGE.

Many growers make the mistake of trying to grow a large cabbage on poor soil. If your soil is light or sandy try the Winningstadt. New land is preferable; and it is not safe to follow cabbage with cabbage, otherwise "club root" will appear. I have found a clover sod one of the best fertilizers for cabbage. The most important thing, next after plenty of manure, is the frequent stirring of the soil. It cannot be stirred too often. For this latitude, 43 degrees, I find that the best time to sow the seed of a late cabbage for a fall or winter crop is from the 10th to the 20th of May, and set the plants from the 15th of June to the 4th of July. Different sowings should be made, so as to have the plants ready when the ground is in a suitable condition for setting. An ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants; but it is a safe rule to sow an ounce to every 3,000 plants wanted.

For the green cabbage worm, so destructive in some localities, I have found *Pyrethrum* or *Persian Insect Powder*, a perfect remedy. It is not poisonous, and may be used with perfect safety. Sprinkle it on the worms with a small dredging box. I have used it quite extensively and always with success.

☞ We keep the Insect Powder for sale, and can furnish it by mail prepaid for 50 cents per pound.

Early Varieties.



JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

PLANTS
FOR SALE.

☞ SEE PAGE 36.



EARLY SPRING.

The following are the best of the early cabbages, either for family use or for the market, given in the order of earliness.

✓ **The Early Jersey Wakefield.**—This is the earliest cabbage with market gardeners in all parts of the country. Heads conical and compact. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00.

✓ **Early Spring.**—The earliest Flat Head Variety. Nearly as early as the Wakefield, and the first flat head to be ready for the market. Plants vigorous, heads oval and large for the size of the plant. Can be set two feet apart in the row. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.50.

✓ **All Head Early.**—One of the best of the early flat head cabbages, and one of the earliest. The heads are solid and uniform. Being of dwarf habit the plants can be set close together. A capital cabbage for the early market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00.

✓ **Henderson's Early Summer.**—The old standard early summer cabbage. About ten days later than the Wakefield, but is larger and soon supersedes it in the market. It is a good cabbage to sow late, about the 10th of June, to fill out the late crops where plants have failed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

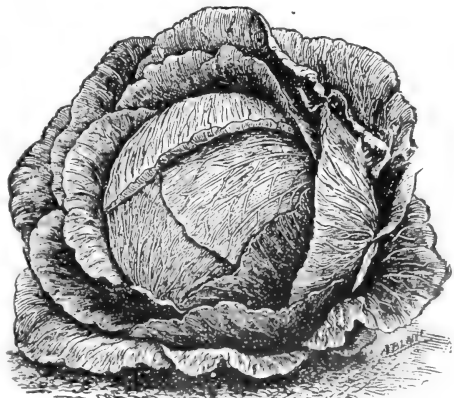
✓ **Henderson's Succession.**—This Cabbage is nearly as early as Henderson's Early Summer and somewhat larger. It forms a solid head and very uniform. It is a popular cabbage with shippers on account of the firmness of the heads. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00.

✓ **All Seasons.**—This cabbage can be grown equally well for an early or late fall crop. The heads are large and solid. When wanted for a Winter Cabbage the seed

should not be sown in this latitude till about the first of June, and the plants set about the fourth of July. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

✓ **Vandergaw.**—A fine strain of the All Seasons' cabbage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

✓ **Early Winningstadt.**—Heads conical, medium size, second early. For the table, the very best. Very reliable to head. Will head on light soils where other kinds fail. It makes a good winter cabbage if the seed is not sown before the middle of June. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.



ALL SEASONS.

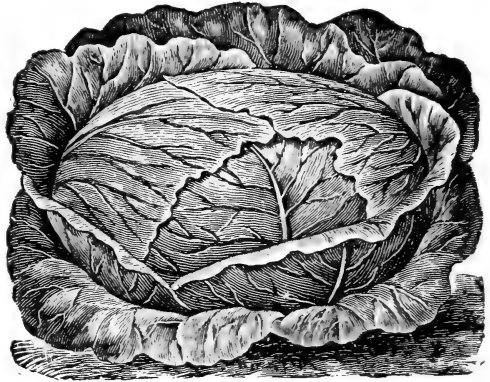
Late or Winter Varieties.

✓ **Danish Ballhead or Danish Winter**—(For full description see page 8.) Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.75.

✓ **Hollander or Dutch Winter**—This is practically the same as the Danish Winter. Pkt. 10c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c. lb. \$2.50.

✓ **Fottler's Improved Brunswick**—This is the most reliable to head of the Drumhead varieties, and a capital fall or winter cabbage. Stems short, heads large, flat, compact and solid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

✓ **Warren Stone Mason**—This is a very popular cabbage in some parts of this state, where it is grown under the name of "Warren." The heads are deep, round and very solid. One of the most reliable to head up hard. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.



FOTTLER'S BRUNSWICK.

✓ **Premium Flat Dutch**—The best of the large Drumheads; short stems, heads large and very solid. Somewhat later than Fottler's Brunswick, and should be set ten days or two weeks earlier. It needs a good strong soil, when it can be depended upon to give a good weight of crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.



SAVOY CABBAGE.

✓ **American Improved Savoy**—An improved variety of the Savoy Cabbages, which are considered the most delicate of cabbages, possessing somewhat the richness of cauliflower. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.

✓ **Mammoth Red Rock**—It is the largest and best of the Red Cabbages. The heads are of a deep red color, inside as well as outside, and almost as hard and solid as a rock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

CAULIFLOWER.

☞ Quarter and half ounces at ounce rates.

We have tested over thirty varieties of Cauliflowers. Many of the varieties were almost worthless and it is useless to attempt to grow them with any profit. Cauliflowers do the best on low, moist land, as they require plenty of water. Very little can be done in heading Cauliflowers during the hot weather of the summer. They do the best during the cool weather of the late autumn. They delight in a rich soil. The cultivation is the same as for cabbages.

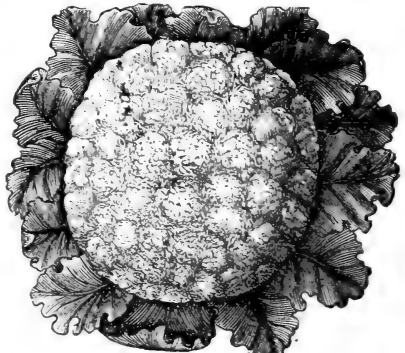
— **Danish Early Snowball**—(For full description see page 8.) Pkt. 25c; oz. \$2.50.

✓ **Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt**—The very best of the Erfurt class of Cauliflowers. Comes the nearest to the genuine Snowball of any we have grown. The growth is upright, leaves small, and is very reliable to head. A valuable Cauliflower. Pkt. 20c; oz. \$2.25.

✓ **Extra Early Paris or Nonpareil**—One of the earliest of all Cauliflowers; short stem; heads white and tender. Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c.

— **Lenormand's Short Stem**—A medium early variety; heads good size and well formed. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.25.

— **Large Late Algiers**—This is very large and the best of all the late Cauliflowers. It should be set 3x3 feet. It makes the largest head of any Cauliflower we have grown. Sow the seed quite early in the open ground and set the plants by June 20th. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.25.



☞ Please remember that the price of Cabbage by the pound includes postage.

CARROTS.

Carrots require a deep, rich soil. We grow them very successfully on muck land, and have grown over 900 bushels to the acre. Sow the last of May to the first of June, in drills 18 inches apart, and thin to three inches in the rows. Keep free from weeds, and the tops will soon shade the ground, and further weeding will be unnecessary. The White Belgian will give the largest crops, but it is not so nutritious as the Orange Carrots.

✓ **Early Scarlet Horn**—Earliest and best for early spring sowing out of doors. Tops small, roots top-shaped, stump-rooted. Color orange red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 95c.

✓ **Half-Long Scarlet, Stump-Rooted Nantes**—A stump-rooted Orange Carrot; intermediate between the Long Orange and the French Short Horn. Fine for table use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 90c.

✓ **Chantenay Stump-Rooted**—A new half-long, stump rooted carrot. Very uniform in shape. As a bunching carrot it cannot be excelled. Popular with gardeners. Good cropper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 95c.



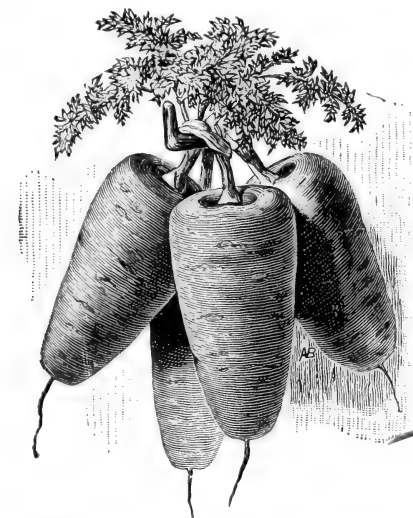
SCARLET HORN.

✓ **The Danvers Orange**—We regard the Danvers Carrot as great an improvement on the Long Orange as the Danvers Onion is on the common yellow. It gives greater bulk with less length of root, and being shorter it is easier to dig. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 95c.

✓ **Long Orange**—This is an old standard variety, and largely grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 90c.

✓ **Oxheart or Guerande**—This variety, though not a long carrot, will produce large crops, the diameter often being as great as the length. Bright orange and fine grained. This carrot, by reason of its shortness, would be especially valuable to raise on heavy land, where it is much labor to dig them. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 95c.

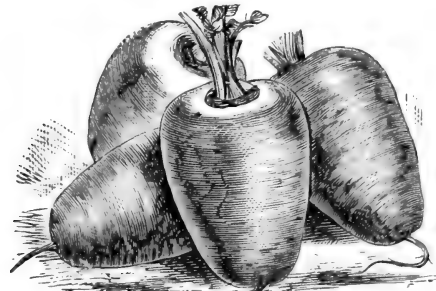
✓ **Giant White Belgian, Green Top**—Grows one-third above ground; lower part of root white, that above ground green; a heavy cropper. Grown exclusively for feeding stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 70c.



CHANTENAY.

✓ CURLED CRESS OR PEPPER GRASS.

This is a small, well-known pungent salad, used with lettuce, to which it makes a most agreeable addition. A fresh sowing should be made about once in ten days, as it matures rapidly, and can be eaten only when young and tender. It is fine for garnishing and to eat with cold meats. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



GUERANDE, OR OXHEART.



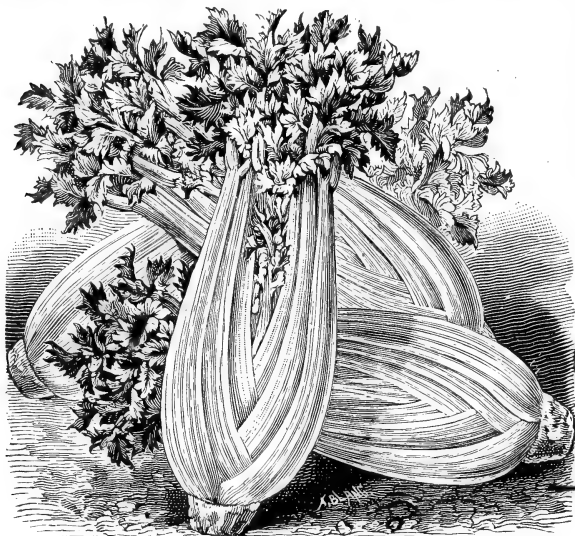
DANVERS ORANGE.

CELERY.

We grow annually over 100,000 celery on our farm. Of course we take a great deal of pains to get the best seed possible because our profits depend on it. We sell to our customers the same seed we sow for our own crops. For the quality of our Golden Self-blanching seed see page 7. IT IS PROVEN SEED.

The culture of celery is very simple when properly managed. Many beginners in celery growing fail to sprout the seed, because they do not observe the necessary conditions. Celery seed is very small, and care should be taken to cover the seed very lightly, *and give partial shade to keep the surface of the soil moist until the seed is sprouted.* When the plants are four or five inches high it is a good plan to mow or shear off the tops. It causes them to root

better and the plant to grow stronger. When transplanting trim both roots and tops to three or four inches. Transplant into the field, *on the surface of the ground,* five or six inches apart, in rows three feet apart for the self-blanching varieties, and six to seven inches apart in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart for the green varieties. The easiest way to blanch the self-blanching sorts is to set up boards twelve inches wide on each side of the row, bringing them nearly together at the top, and holding them in place by a clamp made of hoop iron or heavy wire. It will blanch in eight to ten days, according to the weather.



GOLDEN YELLOW SELF-BLANCHING CELERY.

Golden Yellow or Self-Blanching—OUR SELF-BLANCHING IS ALL PROVEN SEED. (For full description and testimonials see page 7.) Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$6.00.

Rose Ribbed Paris or Golden Rose—Resembles the Golden Self-blanching from which it originated. The plant is dwarf and heavy; the

stalks are crisp and good flavored, resembling closely the Golden Self-blanching in color except that they are tinted with a rosy pink at the base which gradually fades towards the top of the stalk to a rich golden yellow. Its beautiful appearance and fine quality will commend it to all lovers of celery. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.50.

✓ **Henderson's White Plume**—A Self-blanching celery grown for the early market and a favorite in some localities. Requires but little earthing up to blanch it or the blanching can be done by boards, the same as the Golden Self-blanching. Pkt. 20c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

✓ **Giant Pascal**—A green leaved variety developed from Golden Self-blanching. Grows larger with broad stalks, which are usually crisp, tender and stringless. Is not a self-blanching celery but will blanch easier than other green varieties. Will keep later than the Self-blanching, but not as long as the Golden Heart and other green celeries. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

✓ **Dwarf Golden Heart**—The most popular of all the green varieties, and more grown than any others. The heart, when blanched, is full and solid, of a waxy or golden color; most excellent flavor, and one of the best winter keepers. It is difficult to get a superior strain of this particular variety, but we think we have succeeded in doing so. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

✓ **Dwarf White Solid**—We grew this celery the past season and were much pleased with it. About the size of Golden Heart. The stalks are good size, very solid, and when blanched is a yellowish-white, crisp, tender and fine flavor. A good keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

— **Evan's Triumph**—A new celery of superb quality, and noted for its long-keeping qualities. The stalks are large, solid, crisp, and have a nut-like flavor. Worthy of a place among the late-keeping celeries. Should be set early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

✓ **Perfection Heartwell**—A large growing variety, of excellent flavor and a creamy white color. An excellent market sort, as the stocks are clear and attractive in color, with a golden-yellow heart, and of a size to influence purchasers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.75.

✓ **Boston Market**—For many years a favorite in the markets of Boston. Instead of a single center heart, it forms a number of smaller ones, which are very tender, crisp and of the finest flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

✓ **Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted Celery**—Forms a turnip-shaped root which is used for flavoring meats and soups. Stronger flavor than other celeries. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

✓ **Old Celery Seed for Flavoring**—Excellent for flavoring pickles, etc. Oz. 5c; lb. 20c, Prepaid by mail. Not prepaid 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.

🌱 Celery Plants for sale. See page 36.

CORN.

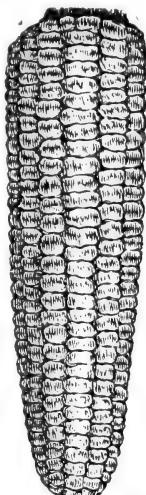
Corn by the Packet will be sent by mail prepaid at the prices given; but Corn by the Pint and Quart will not be sent by mail unless 6 cents per pint and 12 cents per quart is added to the prices given, to pay the postage.

When corn (except packets) is ordered sent by mail and the postage is not sent, the postage will be deducted from amount of corn ordered.

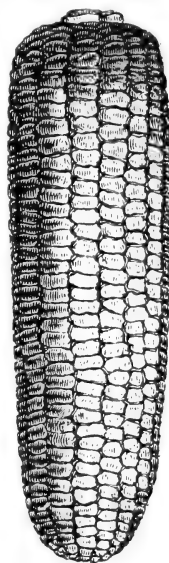
Sweet Corn should not be planted until the ground is warm, as it is more liable to rot than the common field corn, though the early corn is quite hardy and may be planted earlier than the later sorts. The most profitable Sweet Corn to grow for marketing green is the early and the late. Stowell's Evergreen is the variety usually grown for canning, but I prefer Kendall's Early Giant or Perry's Hybrid for market, as they are earlier and nearly as large. Either of the latter, planted late, about the middle of June will make a profitable crop.



THE CORY.



CROSBY'S EARLY.



KENDALL'S GIANT.

✓ **Mammoth or 12 Rowed Cory**—This is the best Cory Corn. The ears are 12 rowed instead of 8. The corn is white, kernels large, and more marketable than the small eared red Cory. Yields two good sized ears to each stalk. Pkt. 8c; pt. 12c; qt. 20c.

✓ **White Cob Cory**—Grows about four feet high and bears two or three ears to the stalk. Both corn and cob are white. Pkt. 8c; pt. 12c; qt. 20c.

✓ **Crosby's Early Sugar**—Comes next after the Cory in point of earliness and is the sweetest of the early varieties; ears medium size, but a very fine corn for family use, and largely grown for market on account of its fine quality. Pkt. 8c; pt. 12c; qt. 20c.

✓ **Kendall's Early Giant**—The earliest large eared sweet corn, nearly as early as the Crosby. We grew it last year and found it a first class second early corn; ears large and sweet. Market gardeners will find it a profitable corn to plant. Pkt. 8c; pt. 12c; qt. 20c.

✓ **Perry's Hybrid**—This corn is too well known to market gardeners to need a description. Ears good size and two on a stalk. Pkt. 8c; pt. 12c; qt. 20c.

— **Old Colony**—A large-eared variety that is a few days earlier than Evergreen. The ears are large—sixteen to twenty rowed—and two to the stalk. It cannot be excelled as a market sort, and is one of the best for canning. Pkt. 8c; pt. 12c; qt. 20c.

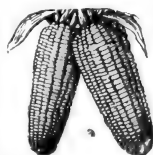
✓ **Stowell's Evergreen No. 1**—A choice sample of this celebrated corn; the best we can get. Largely grown for market and for canning. Ears large, deep grained, very sweet and remains tender longer than most other corn. Pkt. 8c; pt. 10c; qt. 18c.

✓ **Stowell's Evergreen No. 2**—A good grade of corn and vitality good, but not as fancy as No. 1. Good for ensilage or the home garden. Pkt. 6c; pt. 10c; qt. 16c.

✓ **Country Gentleman**—This variety has a small, white cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, white grains, which are of fine quality. Pkt. 8c; pt. 12c; qt. 20c.

✓ **Black Mexican**—A black-grained corn and one of the sweetest of all. Those who have not tried it should do so. Pkt. 8c; pt. 12c; qt. 20c.

Parching Corn.



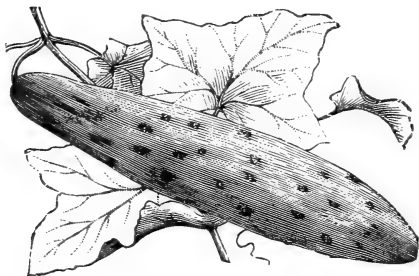
✓ **White Rice**—The old standard parching corn. Kernels pointed. Pkt. A 5c; pkt. B 15c; qt. 40c.

✓ **Mapleale Prolific**—The most prolific of all, averaging 4 to 6 ears to a single stalk. It grows 5 to 6 feet high, ears uniformly good size, kernels pearly white, pops to large size and very tender. Pkt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c., shelled corn.

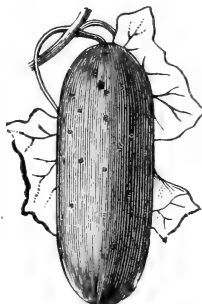
CUCUMBERS.

So long as Cucumbers are wanted for the table do not let any go to seed, as that impairs the fruiting of the vine.

Cucumbers require a warm rich soil. In this climate it is useless to plant in the open air much before the first of June. Plant plenty of seed, and when all danger of insects is past, thin to four plants in the hill. For pickles plant the last of June. Early Cucumbers for market are grown in greenhouses and hotbeds.



LONG GREEN.



GREEN PROLIFIC.



WHITE SPINE.

Early Green Cluster—Quite early; growing in clusters; prickly, productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Early Frame or Short Green—An old and popular sort. Medium size and excellent for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Improved Long Green—An old standard variety. Large, long and very productive. Many use it exclusively, both for cucumbers and pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 55c.

Early White Spine—This is the standard Cucumber for the table. Early, uniformly straight and very attractive; productive; a great favorite with market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 55c.

Cool and Crisp—A strain of the White Spine which is early and very productive. When small, dark green and slightly tapering, making it a fine Cucumber for pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Green Prolific or Boston Pickling—As a pickling Cucumber this is unsurpassed; immensely productive, growing straight and uniform. I made a thorough trial of this Cucumber with the Perfection Pickling, and the Green Prolific yielded just double the number of pickles, and of finer shape and quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 55c.

Chicago Pickling—Very popular in the West as a pickling Cucumber. Medium length, pointed at each end. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 55c.

Japanese Climbing Cucumber—All cucumbers run, but this one climbs. It can be grown on a trellis like Sweet Peas. It is no mere curiosity, but an excellent Cucumber for slicing and for pickles. It grows 10 to 12 inches long and is of excellent quality. Per pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

West India Cherkin or Burr—A small, rough prickly fruit; used only for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

EGG PLANT.

A tender plant which, when well grown and properly cooked, is one of the most delicious garden vegetables. Sow the seed in a hotbed and give it the same treatment as the Tomato. The plants should be protected from the potato bug, as they eat them as greedily as potato vines.

Improved New York Purple—Very large and fine; the best variety. Pkt. 10; oz. 30c.



EGG PLANT.

ENDIVE.

A useful salad for fall or winter use; also used for garnishing. Sow the seed in June or July, and when partly grown, thin the plants to a foot apart. The blanching is done by tying up the leaves in the form of a cone.

Everwhite Curled—The most ornamental. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Large Green Curled—Hardy, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60.

Broad Leaved Batavian—Broad, slightly wrinkled leaves, desirable for stews and soups. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

KALE, or BORECOLE.

Grown extensively for the early spring market. Cultivated same as cabbage, which it resembles, but does not form a head. Seed should be sown in the latter part of August. The leaves are used in the early spring like Spinach.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch—The variety largely grown; leaves bright green, beautifully curled, and hardy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

Dwarf Siberian or German Greens—Bright green, resembling Ruta Baga tops. Leaves numerous and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

KOHL RABI.

The stem, just above the ground swells into a bulb something like a turnip. Cooked like turnips, for which they are a good substitute when young and tender.

Large Early Purple—Beautiful, tender, and excellent for the table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

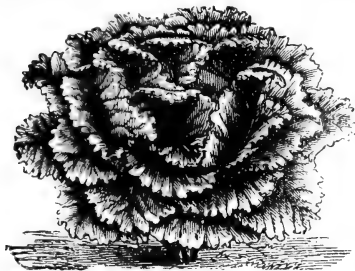
Large Early White—Like the above, except in color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.



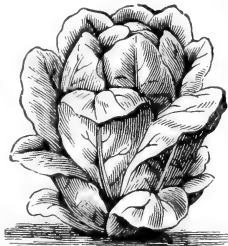
KOHL RABI.

LETTUCE.

We have tried many Lettuces to get the best forcing lettuce. From our trials we consider the Rochester Market and the Boston Market the best small head lettuce for forcing, and Big Boston the best large head lettuce, and the Grand Rapids the best upright forcing.



CURLED LETTUCE.



COS LETTUCE.



CABBAGE LETTUCE.

Rochester Market—The best forcing head lettuce we have ever grown. *Crop failed.*

Boston Market, or White-Seeded Tennis Ball—One of the earliest, and much used for forcing; forms a small, compact head. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Black Seeded Tennis Ball—A good forcing lettuce; makes a looser but larger head than the White-Seeded. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Grand Rapids—Best upright forcing. Does not form a head. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Big Boston—The same as the Boston Market in color and appearance, but *double the size*, and about ten days later. A valuable variety for forcing in cold frames for the second early market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Early Curled Simpson—A fine curled leaved lettuce. Quick growth. Does not head. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

The Deacon—A compact head lettuce, very fine for summer use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Black Seeded Butter—A large summer head lettuce. Stands heat well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Hubbard's Market—A fine cabbage lettuce for summer use. It is also used for a forcing lettuce, making larger heads than the Tennis Ball. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Vick's Premium Cabbage—The same as Hubbard's Market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Salamander—A compact head lettuce. One of the best for summer use; will stand a great amount of heat, without running to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.25.

Hanson—One of the largest and best of the cabbage varieties, forming large heads, green outside and white inside, something like a cabbage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Trianon, or Self-Folding White Cos—A distinct Cos lettuce that does not require tying up. The leaves are upright, folding into a solid head, and is self-blanching. Crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Paris White Cos—The Cos lettuce grows upright, and forms conical, elongated heads 7 or 8 inches high. It improves it to tie the leaves together to insure the blanching of the inside of the head. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

LEEKs.

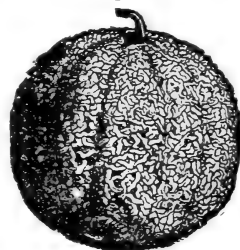
Leeks are used in soups, being considered superior to the onion for that purpose. Sow the seed early, and when 6 or 8 inches high transplant into rows 10 inches apart. Set quite deep, so that the neck may be well blanched.

American Broad Flag—The variety generally grown by market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

MUSK MELONS.

Musk Melons do the best on a light sandy soil, but if planted where they can have plenty of sunshine and protection from cold winds, they will do well on any good soil. Use a shovelful of well rotted manure in the hill, and mix it well with the soil. The small striped bugs are found on Musk Melon vines when young and tender. A few ashes sprinkled on the vines will save them. *Do not plant Musk Melons near Cucumbers, Squashes or Pumpkins.*

- ✓ **The Banquet**—An old favorite with us. A delicious breakfast melon; flesh dark salmon, very thick, and the finest flavor. We commend it to all lovers of yellow fleshed melons. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.



THE BANQUET.

- ✓ **Rocky Ford or Netted Gem**—A small green-fleshed melon. (For description and illustration see page 9.) Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 65c.

- ✓ **Prolific Green Nutmeg**—A delicious melon; medium size. Very early, green flesh and the finest flavor. Somewhat larger than the Rocky Ford. One of the best of the early melons. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 65c.

✓ Either of the above three melons, sliced and eaten with cream, we think, makes a dish equal to Crawford Peaches.



PROLIFIC NUTMEG.

- ✓ **Paul Rose**—A medium size, yellow-fleshed melon. (For description and illustration see page 9.) Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 65c.

- ✓ **Grand Rapids Early**—The earliest of the large melons; yellow flesh, very productive and quality fair. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.

- ✓ **Jersey Belle**—A large size, early melon, heavily ribbed and netted. Superior flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.

- ✓ **The Surprise**—This old variety is still highly esteemed by many. Vines hardy and productive; fruit oval, not deeply ribbed, covered with slight patches of netting; skin yellowish white; flesh deep salmon color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.



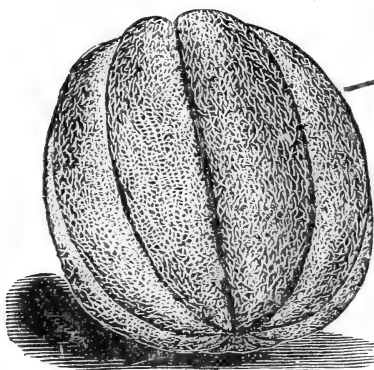
JERSEY BELLE.

- ✓ **Emerald Gem**—Among the best of the small yellow-fleshed melons. Early and prolific; flesh thicker than most melons, exceedingly sweet and delicious. Those preferring a yellow-fleshed melon should not fail to try it. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.

- ✓ **Irondequoit**—A very popular market melon. (For description and illustration see page 9.) Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

- ✓ **Early Jersey Hackensack**—The popular Musk Melon with the New Jersey market gardeners. Grown extensively for the New York market. Large size. Green flesh and fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 65c.

- ✓ **Montreal Green Nutmeg**—A large nutmeg melon, deeply ribbed and netted; skin and flesh green, very thick, and of the finest flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.



HACKENSACK.

- ✓ **The Osage, or Miller's Cream**—Grows to good size, oval, oblong; flesh salmon color, rich and sweet; very productive; a good market melon. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.

- ✓ **Large Yellow Cantaloupe**—The largest musk melon grown; will grow to 12 and 15 pounds in weight; early and fair flavor. Those who like a large melon should try it. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.

23 We have room here to call attention to two items of interest: First, We send by mail and pay the postage on all seeds **by the packet, ounce and pound**; but the prices given for seeds by the quart do not include the postage on the seeds. When such seeds are wanted by mail, **6 cents per pint and 12 cents per quart** must be added to the prices given for postage. Second, Our special lists of **seeds at**

half price on pages 2 and 3, including 20 varieties of the best Sweet Peas; also our offer of **25 cents worth of Free Seeds** on 2d page of cover.

3			
PEAS—Continued.			
	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
*Shropshire Hero.....	25	\$1 30	\$5 00
*Telephone.....	25	1 35	5 25
*Long Island Mammoth.....	20	1 25	4 75
*Gradus.....	cannot supply.		
*Premium Gem.....	30	1 50	6 00
*McLean's Advancer.....	25	1 30	5 00
*Bliss' Everbearing.....	20	1 20	4 50
*Champion of England.....	20	1 10	4 00
Black-Eyed Marrowfat.....	12	70	2 50
White-Eyed Marrowfat.....	12	70	2 50
Canada Field.....	Market Price.		

Those marked * are wrinkled varieties.
Two-bushel bags 15 cents each.

	Oz.	Lb.
Asparagus —Conover's Colossal.....	6	35
Columbian Mammoth White.....	6	45
Barr's Mammoth.....	6	40
Roots, Colossal —2-year old, per 100, not prepaid.....	\$	60
2-year old, per 1,000, not prepaid.....	4	00
Columbian Mammoth White, Roots —2-year old, per 100, not prepaid.....	75	
2-year old per 1000, not prepaid.....	5	00
Beets —The Eclipse.....	6	40
Detroit Dark Red Turnip.....	6	45
Egyptian Blood Turnip.....	6	40
Crosby's Egyptian.....	6	45
Lentz or Bastian's Early Turnip.....	6	35
Dewing's Improved Early Turnip.....	6	35
Early Blood Turnip.....	6	35
Long Smooth Blood.....	6	35
Swiss Chard, Silver Ribbed.....	6	35
Sugar Beets —Klein Wanzleben.....	5	20
Vilmorin's Improved White Sugar.....	5	20
White French Red Top Sugar.....	5	20
Mangel Wurzel —Yellow Giant.....	5	25
Mammoth Long Red.....	5	25
Golden Tankard.....	5	25
Carter's Improved Orange Globe.....	5	25
Broccoli —Early Purple Cape.....	30	
Brussels Sprouts	10	1 25

	Oz.	Lb.
Cabbage —Early Jersey Wakefield.....	25	\$2 40
Early Spring.....	30	3 00
All Head Early.....	25	2 50
Henderson's Early Summer.....	20	2 00
Henderson's Succession.....	25	2 50
Early Winningsstadt.....	12	1 25
Danish Round Winter, or Ballhead.....	25	2 25
Dutch Winter, or Hollander.....	25	2 25
Warren Stone Mason.....	20	2 00
Fottler's Improved Brunswick.....	15	1 50
All Seasons.....	20	2 00
Premium Flat Dutch.....	15	1 50
Vandergaw.....	20	2 00
American Improved Savoy.....	15	1 75
Mammoth Red Rock.....	20	2 00

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.
Cauliflower — $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. at oz rates).			
Danish Early Snowball (See catalogue page 8).....	20	2 00	7 00
Small-Leaved Dwarf Erfurt.....	15	1 75	6 00
Extra Early Paris.....	10	75	3 25
LeNormand's Short Stem.....	12	1 00	3 00
The Algiers.....	12	1 00	3 00

	Oz.	Lb.
Carrot —Early Scarlet Horn.....	8	70
Danvers Orange.....	8	70
Long Orange.....	8	65
Chantenay Stump Rooted.....	8	70
Half Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted Nantes.....	8	70
Oxheart, or Guerande.....	8	70
Large White Belgian Green Top.....	8	50

	Oz.	Lb.
Celery — $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rates.)		
Golden Yellow Self Blanching.....	40	5 00
Henderson's White Plume.....	20	2 00
Rose Ribbed Paris.....	30	3 00
Evans' Triumph.....	15	1 75
Perfection Heartwell.....	15	1 50
Giant Pascal.....	15	1 25
Dwarf Golden Heart.....	15	1 50
Dwarf White Solid.....	20	2 00
Boston Market.....	15	1 25
Turnip-Rooted (Celeriac).....	15	1 25
Old Seed, for flavoring.....	5	15

	Oz.	Lb.
Cress , or Peppergrass.....	8	\$
Cucumber —Early Green Cluster.....	8	35
Early Frame or Short Green.....	8	35
Cool and Crisp.....	8	35
Early White Spine.....	8	40
Improved Long Green.....	8	45
Green Prolific, Boston Pickling.....	8	40
Chicago Pickling.....	8	40
Japanese Climbing.....	8	60
West India Gherkin, or Burr.....	8	75
Endive —White Curled.....	15	1 30
Large Green Curled.....	15	1 40
Broad Leaved Batavian.....	12	1 20
Egg Plant —Improved New York Purple.....	25	
Kale , or Borecole—Dwarf Green Curled Scotch.....	10	75
Dwarf Siberian or Sprouts.....	10	60
Kohl Rabi —Large Early Purple.....	20	
Large Early White.....	20	
Leeks —Broad American Flag.....	10	1 00
Lettuce —Rochester Market.....	crop failed	
Boston Market—White Seeded Tennis Ball.....	10	90
Black Seeded Tennis Ball.....	10	90
Grand Rapids Forcing.....	10	90
Big Boston.....	10	1 00
Early Curled Simpson.....	10	80
The Deacon.....	10	90
Salamander.....	10	90
Black Seeded Butter.....	10	1 00
Hanson Cabbage.....	10	80
Hubbard's Market.....	10	80
Vick's Premium Cabbage.....	10	80
Paris White Cos.....	10	80
Trianon, Self-Folding Cos.....	10	1 00
Musk Melon —The Banquet.....	8	40
Early Prolific Nutmeg.....	8	45
Rocky Ford.....	8	50
Paul Rose.....	8	50
Jersey Belle.....	8	40
Emerald Gem.....	8	45

	Oz.	Lb.
MUSK MELON —Continued.		
Grand Rapids Early.....	8	\$ 40
The Surprise.....	8	40
Irondequoit.....	8	60
The Osage, or Miller's Cream.....	8	40
Montreal Green Nutmeg.....	8	45
Early Jersey Hackensack.....	8	45
Large Early Cantaloupe.....	8	40

	Oz.	Lb.
Water Melon —Ice Cream, or Peerless.....	8	40
Mountain Sweet.....	8	40
Hungarian Honey.....	8	40
Sweet Heart.....	8	35
Dixie.....	8	35
Florida Favorite.....	8	40
Kolb's Gem.....	8	35
Black Spanish.....	8	40

	Oz.	Lb.
Citron —For preserves.....	8	40
Mushroom —English Spawn.....		15

	Oz.	Lb.
Mustard —White.....	5	20
Okra —White Velvet.....	8	40

	Oz.	Lb.
Onion —The Prizetaker.....	15	1 25
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	10	1 00
Yellow Globe Danvers (Conn. grown).....	15	1 20
Ohio, or Michigan Yellow Globe.....	10	1 00
Southport Early Red Globe.....	15	1 20
Australian Brown.....	15	1 25
Large Red Wethersfield.....	10	90
Yellow Dutch, or Strasburg.....	10	90
White Globe.....	20	2 00
Silver Skinned—White Portugal.....	20	2 00
Early White Queen.....	15	1 75
Mammoth Silver King.....	15	1 60
Giant Rocca of Naples.....	12	1 20

	Qt.	Qt.
Onion Sets		
Yellow Bottom Sets.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	By mail, prepaid.. 22
White Bottom Sets.....	15	By mail, prepaid.. 25
Price per bushel given on application.		

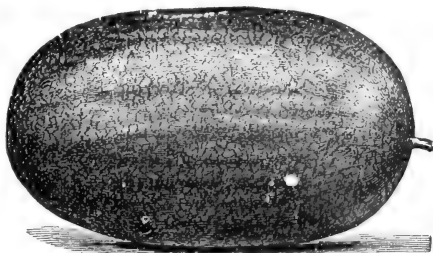
	Oz.	Lb.
Parsnips —Long Hollow Crown.....	5	35
Long White Sugar.....	5	35

	Oz.	Lb.
Parsley —Carter's Champion Moss Curled.....	8	50
Myatt's Garnishing.....	8	50



WATER MELONS.

Water Melons in this climate want all the sunshine they can get. Unless they can be planted early, it is hardly worth while to plant the large Southern melons, as far north as Rochester—43 degrees—but I have, some years, raised very fine Black Spanish, and have grown them weighing 25 and 30 pounds each, but taking the seasons as they run, the most reliable melons for this latitude are the Ice Cream and Mountain Sweet. They are not large, but very fine for the table. A light sandy soil is the best. Put two shovelfuls of well rotted manure in the hill and mix well with the soil. Plant a dozen seeds to the hill and when all danger from bugs is past, thin to four good vines. Water Melons do not cross with Musk Melons, Cucumbers or Squashes.

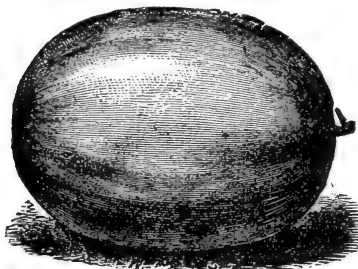


ICE CREAM MELON.

✓ **Ice Cream, or Peerless**—I consider this the best Water Melon grown at the North; one of the earliest medium size, white seeded, rind thin, flesh bright red, solid to the center, very tender and sweet: too tender for a good shipping melon as it breaks easily. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.

✓ **Mountain Sweet**—An old favorite; one of the earliest; well adapted to the Northern States. Medium size, dark green and red flesh. Largely grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.

✓ **Sweet Heart**—Ripens early, mottled light green rind, thin and firm; flesh bright red, very tender, melting and sweet. Bears handling well, and is a fine shipping melon. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.



MOUNTAIN SWEET.

✓ **Hungarian Honey**—New. A small early melon; very rich and sweet. A hardy variety producing melons of the finest quality, which retain their sweetness long after ripening. Color, dark green, rind very thin, but tough. Flesh very sweet. A fine melon for home use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.

✓ **Black Spanish**—An old standard melon, but one of the very best. Large size, dark green, flesh bright red, rich and sweet; very popular, and still largely grown for market; better than some of the new varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.

✓ **Dixie**—A new melon, very popular, ripens early, finely marked, very sweet, and one of the best shipping melons. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

✓ **Florida Favorite**—One of the best of the new melons; ripens earlier than most of the Southern melons. Striped oblong, dark and light green; crimson flesh, crisp and very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.

✓ **Kolb's Gem**—This melon has suddenly attained great popularity in the South by reason of its great size, great yield, and fine shipping quality. Its flavor is the best, and remains in fine condition for two or three months. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

✓ **Citron**—For preserves. Used for sweetmeats and preserves. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.

MUSHROOMS.

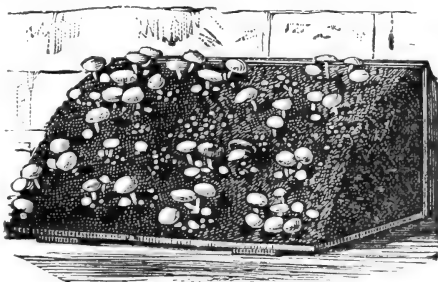
Mushrooms can be grown more easily than is generally supposed. Any dark room, cellar or shed, where the temperature can be kept 50 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit, will grow Mushrooms. Beds must be prepared with fresh horse manure and soil, into which pieces of Mushroom Spawn are placed. In about six weeks a crop of Mushroom may be expected if the proper conditions have been observed. (For full directions for growing see "Mushroom Culture" in list of books and pamphlets on page 47. Price 10 Cents.)

Mushroom Spawn—The English Spawn is considered the best for this country. It comes in bricks of about one and a quarter pounds each. Price of bricks 20 cts. each. If sent by mail add 10 cts. for postage.

MUSTARD.

A pungent salad, used the same as Cress. As it is quite hardy it can be sown in the early spring. Sow thickly in rows, and cut when two inches high.

✓ **White**—The best for salad or culinary purposes. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 35c.



MUSHROOM BED.

WATER CLEANED ONION SEED.

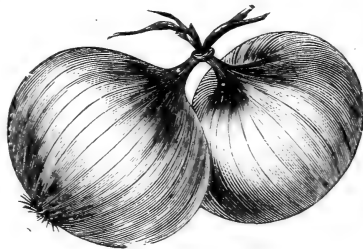
There is no vegetable where the quality of the seed has more to do with the result of the crop than the Onion. Seed that looks all right may fail to grow or it may produce a crop of inferior onions. *Doubtful seed is dear at any price.* A few dollars saved in buying cheap seed may cost hundreds of dollars in the crop. Some years ago a neighbor refused to pay \$3.00 per pound for my seed. He bought other seed at about half the price, sowed half an acre, and raised a crop of scallions. He saved about \$4.00 on his seed and lost \$200 on his crop.

To make our seed the best possible, we clean in water every pound of seed we sell, whether grown by ourselves or bought of other growers. All the light or half-filled seed that passes through the mill is washed out and thrown away. This leaves only the heavy well filled seed, which is sure to grow. It is a troublesome and expensive way to clean seed, but it is thorough. We know it will pay our customers and we think it will pay us for the additional labor and expense.

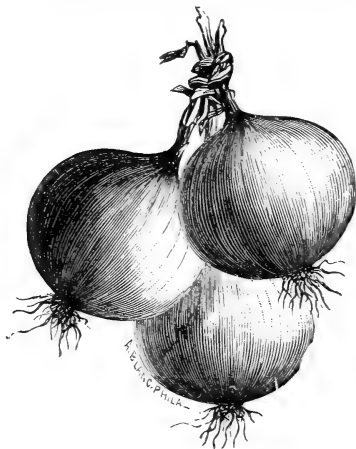
We call especial attention to our Prizetaker (see page 10) and our Connecticut grown Yellow Globe Danvers (see below).

Onion seed should be sown in the spring, as early as the ground can be worked.

Five pounds of seed should be sown to the acre.



RED GLOBE.



GLOBE DANVERS.

Australian Brown Onion—A new onion of recent introduction. It is remarkable for its earliness, hardness and long keeping qualities. The color is a pale reddish brown, ripens early, medium sized bulbs, very firm and hard and no thick necks. Will keep a year or more if required. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

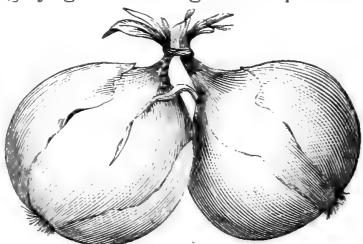
Southport Early Red Globe—This is the best type of the Red Globe Onions. Very firm and hard, ripens up thoroughly and free from scallions. The earliest and best of the Southport Reds, and can be grown wherever the Danvers is grown. A good onion to winter over, as it will keep firm and solid until spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Red Wethersfield—On strong land yields heavy crops, and is especially adapted to the rich lands of the West, where it is largely grown. A good keeper and winters well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

Yellow Dutch, or Strasburg—A large flat Onion, bottoming readily, and is much grown by gardeners for bunching in a green state, as it bottoms quicker than the Globe Onions. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

White Globe—A fine white Onion and a heavier cropper than the Silverskin. Fine globe shape and mild flavor. Sells higher than the red and yellow sorts. Should be cured under shelter. Does not winter well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

White Portugal, or Silver Skinned—True, delicate, early; not a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.



WHITE GLOBE.

We are doing for our customers what we believe no other seedmen do; that is, after our onion seed has been cleaned by the mill in the usual way, we wash it all in water, and all the seed that does not sink we throw away. Though somewhat expensive we think it will pay. Our customers get no light seed.

Foreign Onions.

New White Queen—A small white onion, very early, grown largely for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

Mammoth Silver King—The King of Onions. Very large. Matures early. A fine onion for bunching. Sometimes sowed in hotbeds and transplanted. Skin a silvery white, very mild and fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.

Giant Rocca of Naples—

A very large globe-shaped variety. Reddish-brown color; flavor sweet and delicate. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Onion Sets.

We give prices on Onion Sets only by the quart. As the market for sets frequently fluctuates, the prices by the bushel will be given on application.

Yellow Bottom Sets—Per qt., prepaid, 30c; not prepaid, per qt., 20c.

White Bottom Sets—Per qt., prepaid, 35c; not prepaid, per qt., 25c.

WHITE QUEEN.



MAMMOTH SILVER KING.



OKRA, or Gumbo.

This is a plant from the West Indies, and is grown for its green seed pods, which are used in soups, or can be stewed and served as asparagus. Sow the seed as soon as the ground is warm, in shallow drills, about two feet apart, and thin to 12 inches in the row. The pods should be gathered quite green.

Early White Velvet—The earliest and best for the North. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

PARSLEY.

Used for garnishing and seasoning soups and salads. Sow quite early in the spring as the seed germinates quite slowly. Thin the plants to six inches, or transplant in rows. It may be sown in the fall, as it will live through the winter by protecting with leaves or other covering.

Carter's Champion Moss Curled—A most elegant curled Parsley. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

Myatt's Garnishing—The leaves are bright pale green and exceedingly handsome. Greatly prized for garnishing and table decoration. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

PARSNIPS.

Parsnips should be sown in the early spring, as the seed will seldom germinate in dry, hot weather. Sow in drills 18 inches apart, and thin to three inches in the drill. Cultivate the same as carrots. Parsnips are improved by remaining in the ground until spring. Those wanted for winter use can be dug and stored in pits.

Long Hollow Crown—The old standard variety, whether for table use or for stock. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 55c.

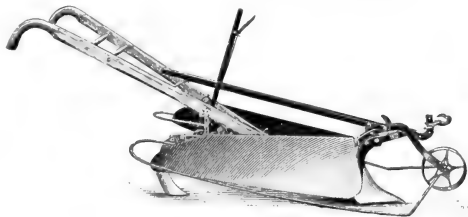
Long White Dutch—Said to be longer, smoother and whiter than the Hollow Crown. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 55c.



Planet Jr.

Double Celery Hitter.

Price, \$13.00.



PEAS.

Peas by the packet will be sent by mail prepaid at the prices given; but peas by the pint and quart will not be sent by mail unless 6 cents per pint and 12 cents per quart is added to the prices given, to prepay the postage. When peas (except packets) are ordered sent by mail and the postage is not sent, the postage will be deducted from the amount of peas ordered.

Sow the early, smooth, hardy peas, like the Morning Star and Alaska, as soon in the spring as the frost is fairly out of the ground. But if the wrinkled varieties are sown quite early it must be on a dry soil, as they are more liable to rot than the smooth peas. They are, however, much the sweetest and best flavored peas.

Extra Early Varieties.

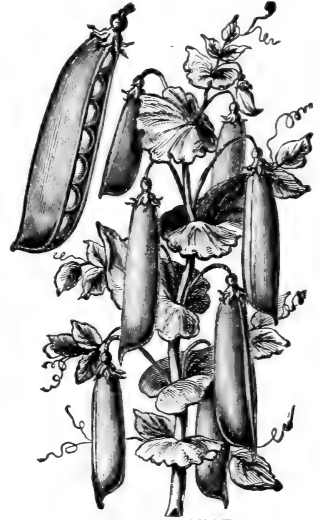
First and Best—One of the earliest peas in the market. Height 2½ feet. Produces pods of good size, well filled with smooth, round peas of good quality. Ripens evenly, and requires only two pickings to clear the ground. Pkt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

Buist's Morning Star—An extra early smooth white pea of fine quality, and very prolific. Pods good size and well filled. Well worthy of trial. Pkt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

Alaska, True—One of the very best and earliest of the extra early peas. Large pods for an early pea, and well filled with green colored peas of finest quality. One of our customers sowed some of our Alaska peas the 9th of April and picked the peas well matured the 31st day of May, only 52 days from the time of sowing. Pkt. 10c; pt. 18c; qt. 30c.

Gradus or Prosperity—The earliest of all the large podded wrinkled peas. Can't supply.

Nott's Excelsior—The Excelsior has steadily grown in favor for the past few years, until it is acknowledged to be the best of the EARLY DWARF PEAS. It is among the very earliest of the green wrinkled peas. It is dwarfish in habit, growing about 20 inches in height, and is wonderfully productive for a dwarf pea. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.



MORNING STAR.

Second Early Varieties.

Premium Gem—A green wrinkled pea and a great favorite for family use. Prolific bearer, and of rich sugary flavor. Grown largely for market; 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.

McLean's Advancer—A green wrinkled pea of fine flavor, and is a great favorite with gardeners for a second early variety. Pkt. 10c; pt. 18c; qt. 30c.

The following are the THREE GREAT MARKET PEAS for the second early crop:

The Telephone—The Telephone is too well known to need any description. Very large pods and in great abundance. A great favorite with gardeners. Pkt. 10c; pt. 18c; qt. 30c.

Long Island Mammoth—This pea for the past three years has been crowding the Telephone hard for first place. The pods are fully as large, better filled, firmer and hold their color better. It is equally as prolific as the Telephone. It is not a full wrinkled pea, but is partly wrinkled. Sweet and gives universal satisfaction. Pkt. 10c; pt. 18c; qt. 30c.



NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.

Shropshire Hero—This is a newer pea than the Telephone or Long Island Mammoth, and promises to surpass them both as a market pea. The pods are fully as large and very full of large wrinkled, sweet peas, giving more shelled peas to a bushel of pods. The vines are vigorous growers and very prolific. In our trial of peas last year it was the best of all. Pkt. 10c; pt. 18c; qt. 30c.

Those marked thus * are wrinkled varieties. Two bushel bags, 15 cents each.

Our customers will notice that Peas are higher than usual this year. This is owing to the short crop last season. One of the largest growers says: "The pea situation is the worst in the history of the trade." Some varieties are already sold out and not to be had at any price.

Peas, Later Varieties.

- ✓ ***Bliss' Everbearing**—A desirable Pea of unsurpassed quality. Pods from 3 to 4 inches in length, and peas very large. For continuance in bearing unexcelled. As it branches from the roots it should be sown thin in the row. Height 18 inches to 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c.
- ✓ **Champion of England**—The best and most popular of all the tall-growing peas. A profuse bearer; has long pods well filled with large rich peas. Grows 5 feet high and requires bushing. Pkt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c.
- ✓ **Black-Eyed Marrowfat**—The favorite market variety for late crop; very productive; with broad, well filled pods. Height 3 feet but does not require bushing. Pkt. 5c; pt. 10c; qt. 15c.
- ✓ **White-Eyed Marrowfat**—Similar to the above, except the eyes are white instead of black. Used largely for canning. Pkt. 5c; pt. 10c; qt. 15c.
- ✓ **Canada Field Peas**—For sowing broadcast. Price, the lowest market rates at time of application. Bags extra. 15 cents each.

PEPPERS.

 Half ounce at ounce rates. 

Peppers are tender annuals, used for seasoning and pickling. The mild, sweet varieties are preferred for the latter purpose. Sow in a hotbed, or in a warm, sheltered border in May, and when three inches high transplant 18 inches apart.

- ✓ **Large Sweet Bell**—A large early variety, of mild flavor; rind thick and fleshy; the best for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.
- ✓ **Sweet Mountain or Mammoth**—Similar to the Sweet Bell but larger and milder; used for making mangoes or stuffed pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.
- ✓ **Ruby King**—A very large handsome pepper, bright ruby red; very mild flavor, and can be sliced as a salad and eaten like cucumbers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.
-  **Long Red Cayenne**—Long, slender, of bright red color; pungent. The capicum of commerce. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.
-  **Red Chili**—Small bright red; very pungent; used for pepper sauce. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.



LARGE SWEET BELL.

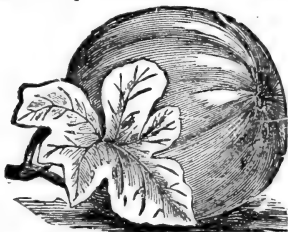
LONG RED
CAYENNE.

RED CHILI.

PUMPKINS.

Pumpkins are grown mainly for feeding purposes, but the sweeter sorts are much prized for pies. A few hills in the garden grown the same as squashes, will give a good supply for family use.

✓ **The Quaker Pie**—Somewhat resembling a squash, but a true pumpkin, and most excellent for pies. It is small, nearly round, smooth yellow skin, covered with gray netting; flesh very thick, sweet and fine-flavored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.



THE SUGAR.

✓ **The Sugar**—A small yellow pumpkin, but much better than the common pumpkin for pies. Very prolific; thick flesh; very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

✓ **Large Tours or Jumbo**—The largest pumpkin grown. Often weighing 200 pounds. Those who want the "biggest pumpkin" should grow Jumbo. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

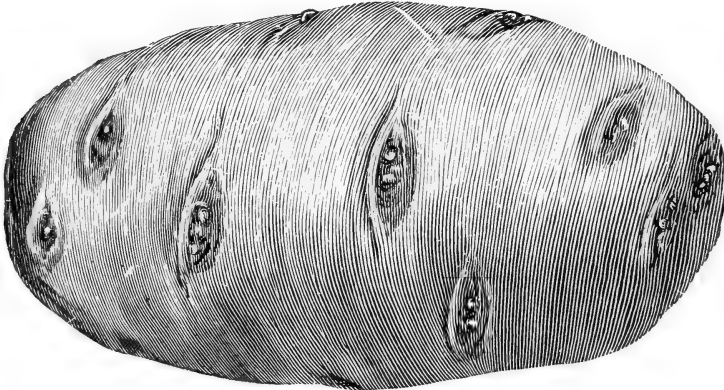
✓ **Connecticut or Common Field**—A large productive variety, grown for feeding stock. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c, prepaid; 4 qts. 60c, not prepaid.

SEED POTATOES.

We grow our seed potatoes and take special care to have them true to name, and to keep the different varieties free from mixture. We grow most of them on muck land. Potato growers appreciate the importance of changing seed from one kind of soil to another.

For the convenience of our customers who wish to try the new potatoes, we put them up in cloth bags of *four quarts each at 25 Cents a bag*; only one kind in a bag. If sent by freight or express with other seeds the cost of carrying will be very light.

Orders will be booked in the order received, and as long as our stock holds out. The potatoes will be shipped as soon as it can be done without danger of freezing. Please state how you want your potatoes shipped, whether by express or as freight, and be sure to give *the station* to which you want them sent, as it is often different from your address. No charge for barrels or boxes. *All varieties 30 Cents per pound when sent by mail and prepaid.*



EARLY MICHIGAN.

Extra Early Varieties.

Early Ohio—The leading potato for the early market. (See page 11.) Pk. 40c; bu. \$1.25; bbl. \$3.50.

Early Market—Practically the same as the Early Ohio. Same price.

Irish Cobbler—A very early white potato. (See page 11.) Pk. 40c; bu. \$1.25.

Early Michigan—A new extra early potato; large size, oval, white, good cropper and fine quality. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.40.

Bovee—An extra early potato; shape oblong, color pink white. Well advertised and popular. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.40.

Early Varieties.

Early Harvest—A very fine oblong, white potato. Yields well and is fine quality. Pk. 40c; bu. \$1.25; bbl. \$3.50.

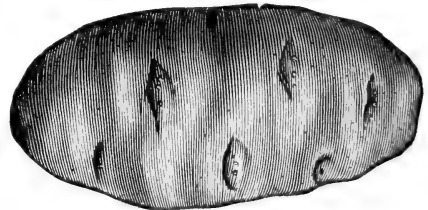
New Zealand—The best cropper of the early potatoes; belongs to the Rose class of potatoes. We have only a small stock of this potato this year and offer it only by the peck. Price 50c.

Beauty of Hebron—Old standard, planted everywhere, oblong, white. Pk. 40c; bu. \$1.25; bbl. \$3.50.

Late or Fall Varieties.

Sir Walter Raleigh—A very productive white potato of the Carman type. (See page 11.) Pk. 40c; bu. \$1.25; bbl. \$3.50.

Sir William—A new late potato. Tubers white, long and handsome. A heavy cropper and a fine all around potato. Our customers should give it a trial. Pk. 40c; bu. \$1.25; bbl. \$3.50.



SIR WILLIAM.

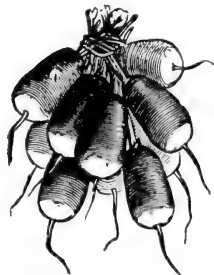
Carman No. 3—A large white potato, oval, flattish, very productive, vines hardy and resist the blight better than other potatoes. We have had it sound and handsome when other potatoes rotted badly. Pk. 35c; bu. \$1.00; bbl. \$3.00.

Rural New Yorker—One of the first introduced of the Carman Potatoes. Very generally planted. An oval, white potato of great value. Pk. 35c; bu. \$1.00; bbl. \$3.00.

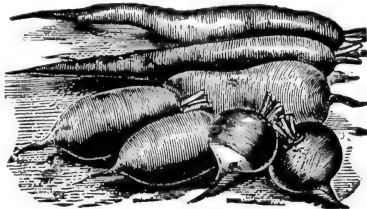
Special Premium for Potatoes.

Any person ordering one bushel of potatoes may select **AS A PREMIUM** one pound of any other variety on our list.

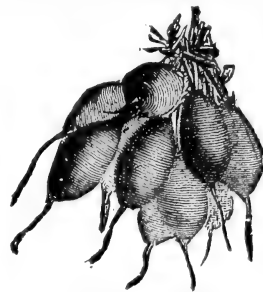
RADISH.



FRENCH BREAKFAST.




GROUP OF RADISHES.



SCARLET GLOBE.

Radishes must make a rapid growth to be crisp and tender. They thrive the best on a light, sandy soil. For an early crop sow the turnip varieties in a hotbed or in a warm, sheltered place. The best radishes will be secured by not sowing until the soil has become warm. Winter radishes should be sown in July or August, and, like turnips, make their best growth in the Autumn. Before severe frost, take up and pit out of doors, or bury in sand in a cool cellar, and they will keep crisp through the winter. Before using put into cold water, which adds to their freshness.

 The price by the pound includes 8 cents for postage on the seed.

Non Plus Ultra, or Early Forcing—

The earliest forcing radish. The radish is a small scarlet turnip; flesh white, crisp and tender. Growth rapid and is ready for use in three weeks from time of sowing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

White Strasburg—

This is a large, half long radish, but can be used when quite small. Very white, crisp and tender. One of the best of the summer radishes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

Early Golden Yellow Oval—

Sometimes called "Buckskin." The roots are oval, smooth, golden yellow and handsome. Matures quickly and stands the summer heat better than the scarlet radishes, popular. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 22c; lb. 80c.

Mixed Radish Seed—

Many who plant gardens would like to get an assortment of Radishes, without buying a packet of the different kinds. We have made a mixture of six of the best varieties for general use, which will please every lover of Radishes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 70c.

Early Scarlet Globe—

This is the standard radish for forcing under glass. It is more used for that purpose than any other. Color a fine scarlet and egg shape; flavor mild, crisp; will stand a great amount of heat without becoming pithy; also excellent for garden culture. Our seed is PROVEN SEED. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

French Breakfast, or Scarlet Olive-Shaped White Tip—

A scarlet radish with white tip, very beautiful, mild and tender, of quick growth and a great favorite. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 65c.

Early Scarlet Turnip—White-Tipped

Fine for early sowing in the open ground; deep scarlet, white-tipped, handsome. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 65c.

Early Round Deep Scarlet—

A fine dark red turnip radish; larger than the scarlet turnip, white tipped. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.

Long Scarlet Short Top—

The standard variety for family use or for market gardeners. Grown everywhere. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.

Beckert's Chartier, or Shepard—

Long and large size; color at the top, crimson; middle, pink; and at the bottom a waxy white; flesh white, crisp and mild. One of the very best for sowing out of doors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

Long White Vienna (Lady Finger)—

The finest long white radish in cultivation. Pure white and beautiful shape; crisp and of rapid growth; ornamental. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

Winter Radishes.

Chinese Rose Winter—

One of the best winter varieties; a beautiful rose color; flesh white, firm and of superior quality; a favorite with market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.

California Mammoth

White—Really a Chinese radish, grown by the Chinese in California; grows to a large size; white, solid and good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 65c.

Black Spanish Winter,

Round—Roots round, skin black, flesh white, an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.

Half Long Black Spanish

Longer and larger than the Round Winter; in quality the best. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.



Your seeds are the best I ever planted. Last year I raised about seven bushels of Onions from three small papers of seed.

PETER PETERS, Lewis County, N. Y.

The Yellow Danvers Onion Seed I got of you last season was the best I ever used. I had the best crop of Onions near me.

O. A. ELWEDL.

The seed I had of you last season was the best I ever used, especially the Danvers Onion seed.

M. J. JEWETT, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

✓ RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT.

Rhubarb is grown from seed and by division of the roots. Sow the seed early in the spring, and thin to about ten inches. In the following spring transplant three feet apart in a strong rich soil. If propagated by a division of the roots it may be done in the fall or the spring. To get Rhubarb early, set an old barrel, without heads, over the hill as soon as frost is out of the ground. Around the barrel pile up some warm horse manure, well packed down, and fill the barrel about half full with light strawy manure. The warmth of the manure will soon start the growth of the roots, and you will have delicious Rhubarb by the time the rest is beginning to grow. Light is not essential to its growth, and it is often grown under greenhouse benches, and can be grown in boxes in a light cellar.

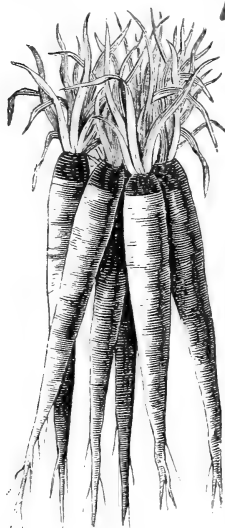


RHUBARB.

Myatt's Victoria—The variety generally grown for the market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER.

This delicious vegetable is used for soups, and possesses a flavor similar to the oyster, for which it is sometimes used as a substitute. No family should be without it for early spring use. Sow and cultivate the same as carrots. It is usually left in the ground until spring, though it can be used in the late autumn.



SALSIFY.

✓ **White French**—The common standard variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

✓ **Mammoth Sandwich Island**—A new variety, extra large and pure white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

SUNFLOWER.

Sunflower seed is excellent feed for poultry, and it can be raised cheaper than corn. It is very productive, and is about the only plant that will produce a good crop without care or cultivation. Plant the seed in corners and odd places, at any time from early spring till July, and it will take care of itself.

Black Seeded—The old common Sunflower; usually produces several small heads besides the central head, and is very productive of seed. The best for poultry. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c.

Mammoth White Russian, White Seeded—Has one very large head, and seeds large, but sometimes does not fill well as far north as 43 degrees. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c.

SPINACH.

This is an important crop for the market gardener, and of easy culture. For summer use sow very early in the spring in drills one foot apart. For the early spring crop sow in September, in well-drained soil, and on the approach of severe, cold weather cover with straw or litter.

✓ **Savoy Leaved**—The earliest spring spinach. Plant of upright growth; grows quickly to a suitable size for use and soon runs to seed. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c.

✓ **The Victoria**—The best winter spinach, as it stands freezing better than the more open growing varieties. It has dark green, large, very thick leaves, somewhat curled in the center like head lettuce. Very slow to run to seed and remains fit for use longer than other kinds. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c.

Improved Round Thick Leaved, or Viroflay—Good for either spring or fall sowing; grows rapidly, forming a cluster of large, very thick, slightly savoyed leaves of fine color and quality. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c.

Long Standing—An improved round-seeded strain of much merit, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts, and continuing in condition for use a long time; dark rich green. Popular with market gardeners. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c.



VICTORIA SPINACH.

SQUASHES.

Winter Squashes are very tender, and it is useless to plant them until the soil is quite warm and all danger of frost is passed. There is no need of hurrying in planting, as they make a rapid and luxuriant growth. Plant in well manured hills, the same as for cucumbers and melons; the bush varieties 4 feet apart each way and the running sorts 9 feet apart. Ten or twelve seeds should be planted in a hill, and when danger from bugs is past thin to three or four plants. Winter Squashes should be well ripened or they will lack in sweetness and will not winter well. The test of ripeness is a hard shell.

✓ **Early Bush Scallop, White**

—An early market variety, bearing abundantly. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 55c.

✓ **Early Summer Crookneck**

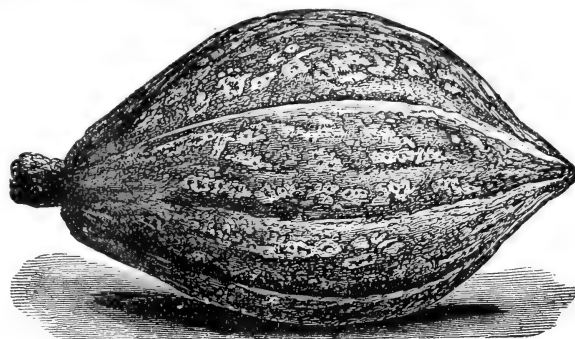
—The best Summer Squash. Skin yellow, covered with warty excrescences. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 55c.

✓ **Mammoth Summer Crookneck**

—Larger than the ordinary summer crookneck. Skin bright yellow and warty. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 65c.

✓ **Boston Marrow**

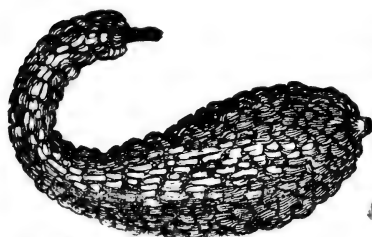
—An old popular fall variety. Bright orange, oval form, a good keeper; unsurpassed in flavor.



FAXON SQUASH.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 65c.

✓ **The Faxon**—A Squash of recent introduction from Brazil. Not uniform in size or color, the color being yellow, green or mottled, but all are sweet, dry and rich when cooked. The flesh is deep orange yellow. Ripens early and is an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 65c.



SUMMER CROCKNECK.

✓ **The Hubbard**—This is the most popular of the Winter Squashes, and more generally grown than any other. Remarkable for its productiveness and keeping qualities but it must ripen thoroughly (which will be known by a very hard shell,) or it will be watery and lack sweetness, and will not keep through the winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

✓ **Marblehead**—A fine Winter Squash resembling the Hubbard, except is a paler green. Sweet and dry and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 65c.

✓ **Essex Hybrid or Hard Shell Turban**—Across between the Hubbard and Turban, being the color and shape of the Turban and having the dryness and hard shell of the Hubbard. Fine grain and very sweet. Of quick growth and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 55c.

"Enclosed find order for seeds. Your seeds are the best I have ever had in my long experience as a gardener. Your water-cleaned seeds cannot be equalled.

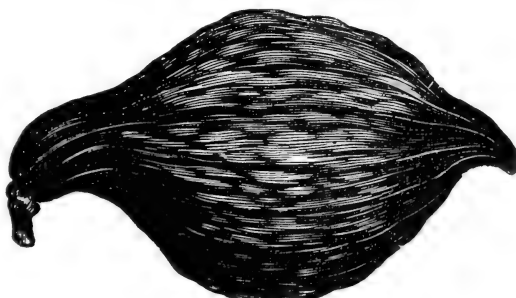
LORENZO MARTIN, Chautauqua, N. Y."

"I wish to say that your Golden Self-blanching Celery was the best I ever raised, being free from the green celery so often found in that variety.

V. V. VANT, Market Gardener,
Fulton Co., N. Y."



"It gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the excellent quality of your seeds, especially your Golden Self-blanching Celery; the seed of which I had of you last year was absolutely pure and of the best quality.

J. F. METCALF,
Market Gardener.



HUBBARD.

TOMATOES.

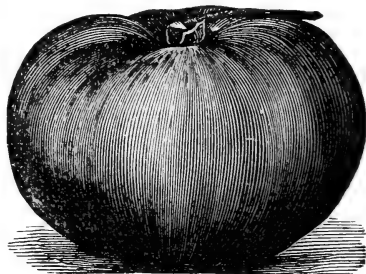
 Half ounces at ounce rates. 

To obtain early Tomatoes the plants must be started in a hotbed or greenhouse, and when two inches high transplant into a hotbed, four inches apart. When the weather becomes warm, in this latitude about the 20th of May, transplant into the field, three and one-half feet apart each way. If the soil is too rich they will be apt to make a rank growth of vines rather than fruiting freely. A light, rather sandy soil is the best. Pinching or cutting off the ends of the vines will hasten the ripening of the fruit. Plants for a small garden may be started in a box or flower pot in the house.

I have tried many new tomatoes to find one earlier than the Ruby, but so far have failed to find one. The Atlantic Prize is practically the same as the Ruby. The cut below shows the manner of its growth. The leaves being small, admit the sunlight and heat to the fruit, ripening it very early.



EARLY RUBY VINES.



EARLY RUBY.

Extra Early Ruby—The earliest tomato of all and the best for the market gardener who wants the first tomatoes in the market. The first Early Rubys bring \$1.00 to \$1.50 per $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel basket, which is better than 15 cents a basket for later tomatoes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Atlantic Prize—An extra early tomato. We have grown it beside the Early Ruby for two years, and are convinced that it is the same tomato. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Dwarf Champion Tomato—A favorite tomato with us for the early crop. It is next to the Ruby in earliness, and larger. It is round, always smooth, with a light purple tinge, and always sells well. On good ground it yields large crops. Unlike most other tomatoes it grows stocky and upright, the fruit clustering around the center of the hill. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

Dwarf Aristocrat—The vine is self supporting and forms a compact bush. Plant dwarf and compact, like the well known Dwarf Champion. Produces an abundance of rich, red, perfectly smooth fruit which is of the best quality. One of the very best for private gardens. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Early Michigan—A new tomato; color deep red, uniformly smooth, does not crack or rot, solid, and without any core. Ripens with the Champion, bears heavily throughout the season. Fine canning tomato. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Livingston's Beauty—One of Livingston's tomatoes. Large, smooth and solid. The color is a reddish pink; ripens early. One of the best for a market crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Livingston's Favorite—Is a large, smooth, dark red, solid tomato; ripens evenly and does not crack, or rot. Very prolific, and bears shipping long distances. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

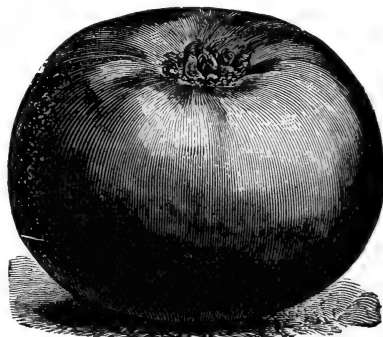
Livingston's Perfection—Similar to the above, but considered a little earlier. One of the handsomest tomatoes grown, being invariably smooth, round and solid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Honor Bright—A new tomato of distinct merit. Slow to ripen, but will ripen after other tomatoes are gone. On the approach of frost pick the full grown fruit and put on shelves in the cellar or the vines may be pulled and hung up in a moist place where the fruit will not freeze. Color bright red. Give it a trial. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

New Stone—A splendid tomato for main crop. It is large size, always round and smooth, and will yield a heavier crop than any other tomato we know of; bright red, very solid and handsome. Not quite so early as the Beauty, but larger and heavier; a first class tomato. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Trophy—An old standard sort, and one of the best. Fruit large, bright red, solid and good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

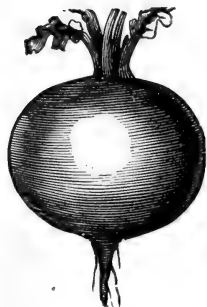
Pear-Shaped Red—Fine for preserving and for making "tomato figs." Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.



DWARF CHAMPION.

TURNIPS.

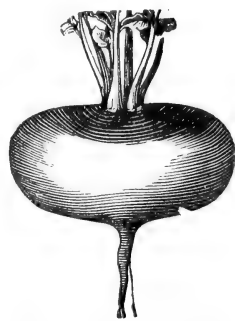
 The price by the pound includes the postage on the seed.



GOLDEN BALL.



EARLY WHITE MILAN.

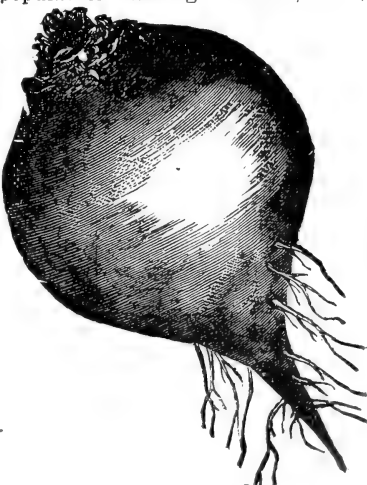


PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF.

- **Extra Early White Milan**—A sort in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap root of the Purple Top Milan is united with clear white skin and flesh. Very desirable for early bunching. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 22c; lb. 75c.
- ✓ **Early White Egg**—Nearly egg shape. Fine grained and sweet. A quick-growing turnip. Can be sown as late as the middle of August. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 60c.
- ✓ **Purple Top Strap-Leaved**—This is the general favorite of the flat varieties. Early and of excellent quality. Grown everywhere. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.
- ✓ **White Top, Strap-Leaved**—Similar to the Purple Top, except in color. One of the best, either for market or for family use. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.
- ✓ **Purple Top, White Globe**—Similar to Purple Top, Strap Leaf, except that it is globe shape instead of flat. A handsome turnip and becoming very popular with market gardeners. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.
- **Pomeranian White Globe**—A white Globe Turnip, skin smooth and white, perfect globe shape, will grow to large size on rich land. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.
- ✓ **Yellow Globe or Golden Ball**—A turnip intermediate between the flat turnip and the Ruta Baga. Fine for an early winter turnip. Best of the yellow-fleshed turnips; round, hard and excellent flavor. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 55c.
- **Early White Stone**—Belongs to the same class of turnips as the Golden Ball, except the skin and flesh are both white. It is sometimes confounded with the White Globe Turnip. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 55c.
- **White Cow Horn**—A long turnip. Pure white except a green shade at the top. Grows partly out of the ground. It is sweet and fine flavored, and is popular as a market turnip for fall and winter use. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.
- ✓ **White Norfolk**—A large, free-growing white turnip, popular for feeding. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c; lb. 45c.
- ✓ **Sweet German**—A white turnip, closely resembling the Ruta Baga. Flesh white, firm and sweet. Very popular in the Eastern States. Keeps well through the winter, and one of the best table turnips for spring. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 55c.

Ruta Baga, or Swede Turnip.

- ✓ **Carter's Imperial Purple Top**—A very fine Ruta Baga for market gardeners. Very smooth and handsome. Grows to good size, very solid and a great favorite wherever grown. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.
- ✓ **American Purple Top or Long Island Market**—Very hardy and productive. Flesh yellow, solid and sweet. Keeps till summer. One of the best for market or table. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 55c.
- ✓ **Breadstone or Budlong's White Rock**—The finest grained of the Ruta Bagas. The flesh is pure white, very sweet and free from strong odor. One of the best for table use. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 60c.
- ✓ **Monarch or Elephant**—Grows to large size. Skin and flesh a deep yellow. Very hardy and productive. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 55c.
- ✓ **White Sweet Swede**—Sometimes called White Russian. Large, sweet and productive. Fine for use late in the spring. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.



RUTA BAGA.

USEFUL AND MEDICINAL HERBS.



No garden is complete without a few herbs for flavoring soups, meats, etc. Sow the seeds early in the spring in shallow drills one foot apart. Gather on a dry day just before they come into full blossom, and dry in the shade. Pack away closely so as to exclude them from the dust and air.

Caraway—This seed is used for flavoring cake, etc. Also for confectionery. Perennial. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

Sage, Broad Leaf—The leaves are used in sausage, stuffing and sauces. Perennial. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Savory, Summer—For seasoning soups, etc. Height one foot. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.



Thyme, Broad-Leaved English—For seasoning, etc. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

PLANTS FOR SALE.

Cabbage Plants—We shall have on hand, after JUNE 15th, a large supply of hardy plants, grown in the open air; All Seasons, Danish Winter, Hollander, etc. Price of Plants: By mail, prepaid, 35c per hundred; not prepaid, 25c per 100; \$1.75 per 1,000, not prepaid; in lots of 5,000 \$1.40 per 1,000, not prepaid; in lots of 10,000 and over, \$1.20 per 1,000, not prepaid.

Cauliflower Plants—Hardy plants, grown in the open air, ready June 15th; Danish Early Snowball; by mail, prepaid, 80c per 100; not prepaid, 65c per 100.

Celery Plants—Golden Self-Blanching, White Plume and Golden Heart, ready for setting July 1st. By mail, prepaid, 40c per 100; not prepaid, 30c per 100; \$2.00 per 1000, not prepaid; in lots of 5,000, \$1.75 per 1,000, not prepaid; in lots of 10,000 and over, \$1.50 per 1000, not prepaid.

Tomato Plants—Grown under glass; plants ready May 15th. All the leading sorts per 100, \$1.00; if prepaid, \$1.30; per 1000 by express, not prepaid, \$7.50.

BEDDING PLANTS.

We also grow Aster, Verbena and other bedding plants for the flower garden. They are grown under glass, and will be ready for setting out about the middle of May.

Asters—White Branching. See page 46.

“ Pink Branching. “ “

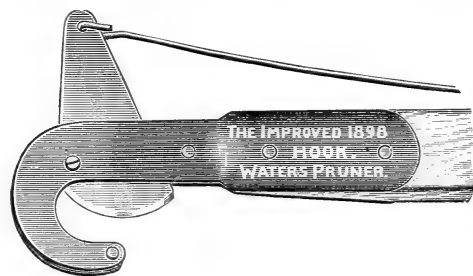
“ Giant Comet. The Bride. See page 46.

Petunia—Largest display for least money.

Phlox—Very brilliant bedding plant.

Verbena—Blossoms all summer.

Price of Bedding Plants, 25c per dozen; \$1.25 per 100. If ordered sent by mail add 5 cents per dozen and 25 cents per hundred for postage.



Waters Tree Pruner.

The accompanying cut represents an improved hook for the Waters Pruner. The knife is worked by a lever at the lower end of the pole. It does not crush the wood, but makes a clean, draw cut. The operator can cut to a height of 15 feet, anything from a twig to a limb one inch in diameter.

Price, with pole 8 feet long, 75 cents.

Extra blades, 15 cents each.

FARM SEEDS.

The following prices do not include bags. Stark A bags 16 cents; other good bags, 15 cents.

ENSILAGE OR FODDER CORN.

We keep in stock the following varieties of Ensilage corn:

Pride of the North and Leaming—Both yellow dent corn and early.

St. Charles Red Cob and Southern Sweet—Both white dent corn.

PRICES—The lowest *net cash* price given on application.

Field Corn.

Atwell, or Dutton Improved—A 12-rowed early yellow flint corn. Have grown it for over 30 years.

Early Red Blaze—An early yellow 8-rowed flint corn.

Both the Atwell and Red Blaze are early and well adapted to localities that are subject to early frosts.

PRICES—Quart by mail, prepaid, 30c; peck of ears, 30c; bu. of ears, 85c.

Cow Peas.

The Cow Peas are valuable for green fodder, ensilage, or as a fertilizer. Being really a bean instead of a pea, they should not be sowed or planted until the ground becomes warm.

The Whip-poor-will is the earliest, grows upright in bush form. The beans are light brown and speckled like Whip-poor-will eggs.

The Clay Cow Pea—A running or climbing variety, the rankest grower of all and produces a great quantity of seed. The seed is about the size of small peas, of a light brown or clay color.

Net prices given on application.



FODDER OR ENSILAGE CORN.

Silver Hull Buckwheat.

This variety of Buckwheat will make more flour to the bushel than any other, and millers are using it in preference to any other for that reason. The kernel is small, hard and bright, and the hull very thin. Peck, 40c; bushel, \$1.20.

Field Beans.

Pea—Medium and Marrow.

Net prices on application

Rape—Dwarf Essex or English.

Makes a quick, rapid growth, and is fine feed for either sheep or hogs. Can be sown in June or July. About five pounds will so an acre. 8c. per lb.; if sent by mail 16c. per lb. 10 lbs. 65c, not prepaid.

Mangel Wurzel, See page 16.

See page 35 for **Ruta Bagas**,



GLASS' EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS SEED.

We wish to call special attention to our Lawn Grass Seed. We mix it ourselves and put into it grasses that are best adapted to this climate; some that make a close thick turf, others that root deeply and will stand the dry weather of our hot Summers. No orchard grass or any coarse growing grass is used in our mixture. It will give as fine a turf as though called by a fancy name and sold at a higher price. Price \$2.50 per bu. of 20 lbs.

CLOVERS.

Medium and Large Red Clover—The common clover, in universal use.

Alsike or Swedish Clover—Finer growth than the Red Clover and adds to the quantity and fineness of the hay, when mixed with the Red. The blossom is pink.

Alfalfa or Lucerne—A clover of great value, either for feeding or for a fertilizer. It has a strong tap root that penetrates deeply into the soil, enabling it to withstand severe drouths. When established it can be cut three or four times in the season and makes good green feed or dry fodder. The blossom is a bluish purple.

Crimson or Scarlet Clover—The quickest growing of all the clovers. It can be sowed early in the spring and will make a good crop to plow under in August or September. The blossom is a bright scarlet.

White Clover—The only clover that should be used in lawns. Will grow where other grasses fail. The blossom is white.

☞ Prices of all the Clovers will be given on application.

GRASSES.

Timothy—The universal grass for hay. Not a good grass for pastures as it will not stand close cropping. Price fluctuates and will be given on application. Very short crop and price high this season.

Kentucky Blue Grass—The best of all the grasses for lawns and pastures. It forms a close fine turf and will stand close cropping. Price \$1.60 per bu. of 14 lbs.

Orchard Grass—A very productive grass for pastures and meadows. It will give more feed for grazing than any other grass and when sowed with red clover yields heavy crops of hay. Ripens at the same time as the clover. Price \$1.80 per bu. of 14 lbs.

Meadow Fescue—An evergreen grass, starts early in the spring and grows late in the autumn. Ripens same time as Timothy, and will increase the quantity of hay when sowed with it. Price \$2.75 per bu. of 18 lbs.

Red Top—A valuable pasture grass and will grow in all soils, wet or dry. Price \$1.40 per bu. of 14 pounds.

Hungarian Grass—(Millet). Net cash price on application—48 lbs. to the bushel.

German or Golden Millet—Net cash price on application—50 lbs. to the bushel.

SMALL FRUITS.

STRAWBERRIES.

A crop of Strawberries can be grown as easily as a crop of potatoes, and every farmer ought to grow all his family can use, and some for his neighbors.

The easiest way for the average cultivator to grow them is in the matted row. Set the plants one foot apart in rows four feet apart, and train the runners in the line of the row. Let them make a matted row $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, leaving an alley between the rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, which should be kept clean by frequent cultivation. In setting, care should be taken not to set the plants too shallow nor too deep. The crown of the plant should be set even with the surface of the ground.

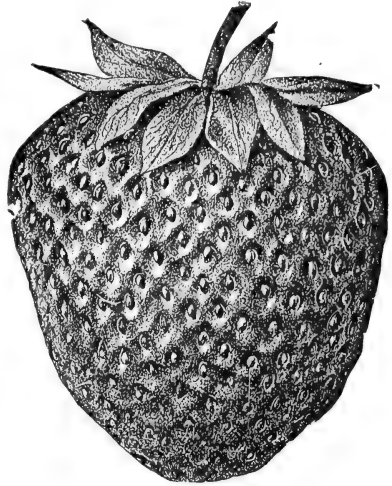
We list the four great market berries. There are no better. They are perfect flowering varieties.

The Clyde—New, and much sought after. Berries large size and bright red. Very productive. Plants, 30c. per dozen, by mail, prepaid; 50c. per 100, not prepaid; \$4.00 per 1000.

The Armstrong—A very popular local berry. The fruit is the largest size, sweet and wonderfully productive. Plants, 30c. per dozen, by mail, prepaid; 50c. per 100, not prepaid; \$4.00 per 1000.

Brandywine—A new berry of great merit; a great market berry. Plants, 35c. per dozen, by mail, prepaid; 50c. per 100, not prepaid; \$4.00 per 1000.

The Wilson—Grown everywhere. Like wine, the older it gets the better it grows. Plants, 25c. per dozen, by mail, prepaid; 40c. per 100, not prepaid; \$3.50 per 1000.




CLYDE.



THE OHIO.

RASPBERRIES.

 Prices by the dozen include postage by mail; price by the hundred does not.

RED.

Cuthbert—The best of all the red raspberries, either for home use or for market. Berries large and solid. It is enormously productive. Plants, 40c. per dozen, by mail, prepaid; \$1.00 per 100, not prepaid.

BLACK.


Palmer—The best early black cap. Berries large and sold, glossy black, extremely productive. Strong tips, 40c. per dozen, prepaid; \$1.00 per 100, not prepaid.

Ohio—A large-sized berry, early, and considered the best variety for drying. Strong tips, 40c. per dozen, by mail, prepaid; \$1.00 per 100, not prepaid.

BLACKBERRIES.

Snyder—The great blackberry for the North. It is vigorous and hardy and always reliable. Berries medium size, sweet, juicy, and when fully ripe without a hard core in the center. It will stand a temperature of 20 degrees below zero. Roots, 50c. per dozen, by mail, prepaid; \$1.25 per 100, not prepaid.

The Erie—The largest of all; nearly hardy, very productive; berries extra large, firm, and somewhat acid. Roots, 50c. per dozen, prepaid; \$1.25 per 100, not prepaid.

 We do not give a long list of berries but just those varieties we grow ourselves and would recommend as the best for everyone. They are standard and can be relied upon.

FLOWER SEEDS.



Annuals embrace the larger part of the flowers usually grown in our gardens. They make a quick growth, blossom the first year, and then ripen their seed for future seeding.

Some of the Annuals are also beautiful climbers.

Perennials are plants that live more than one year. As a rule they do not blossom the first year, though there are some exceptions. In the following list the Perennials are marked P.

Sweet Alyssum.

A hardy annual, flowering from early spring till frost. Flowers are pure white, and of a peculiar delicate fragrance; very useful in making all kinds of bouquets. Grows freely from the seed in the open ground, and makes a very pretty border for a bed. Pkt. 5c.

Asters.

New Branching—A fine train of Asters, blooming later than other varieties, and at a season when there is a scarcity of other flowers. Large blossoms, resembling chrysanthemums.

White Branching—Pure white. Pkt. 10c.

Pink Branching—Delicate pink. Pkt. 10c.

Crimson Branching—Bright crimson. Pkt. 10c.

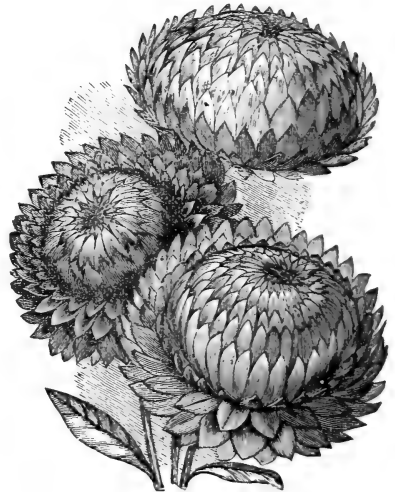
Giant Comet, The Bride—A beautiful, distinct variety; color white on opening, changing to a blush, then a pink, and finally to a rosy red. Pkt. 15c.

Queen of the Market—A very early blooming variety. Flowers very double in profusion on long stems. Earlier than other asters.

Queen of the Market—White. Pkt. 10c.

Queen of the Market—Rose, 10c.

Truffaut's Pæony Flowered—Snow white. Pkt. 8c. For Aster Plants see page 36.

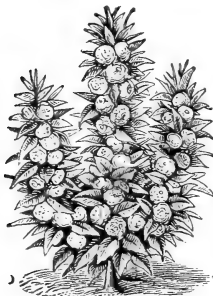


ASTERS.

Balsams.

Our climate is well adapted to the growth of the Balsam. It loves a warm place. When plants are making too thick a head, cut out some of the branches when small.

Camellia - Flowered — Double, perfect in form. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.



BALSAM.

Calliopsis.

Very showy plants with yellow blossoms. Pkt. 5c.

DO NOT OVERLOOK OUR ROSES ON PAGE 45.



CANDYTUFT.

Candytuft.

Universally known and cultivated; indispensable for cutting. It blooms freely, and is perfectly hardy, so that most kinds may be sown in the earliest Spring; or even in the Autumn.

Candytuft Empress—Pure white, strong, free grower. Finest variety in cultivation. Pkt. 5c.

Centaurea. Bachelor's Button.

Cyanus—An old flower, popular everywhere. Sow the seed early in the spring and it will blossom profusely from July till late in autumn. Pkt. 5c.

Centaurea Marguerite—A sweet scented white Centaurea, about as large as a medium sized Carnation. The flowers are beautifully laciniated and produced on long stems; their lasting quality after being cut is remarkable. Pkt. 10c.

Castor Bean.—(Ricinus.)

Sanguineus—Deep reddish stalks and foliage tinged with bronze. Average height six feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

Zanzibarensis—A new species of wonderfully vigorous growth; the plants growing ten to fourteen feet high. Leaves very large and of brilliant lustre. A single plant makes a pyramid of foliage, or a dozen plants in a large bed make a very effective picturesque sight on a large lawn. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

New Branching Early Cosmos.

Plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Flowers large size. Early. Blooms from July till cut down by frost. Colors mixed pink and crimson. Pkt. 10c.

Pearl White Cosmos—A very effective Autumn-flowering plant. Produces a profusion of large, wax-like, white blossoms, very fine and lasting for bouquets or vases. Pkt. 10c.



COSMOS.

Double Daisy. P.

Charming little plants for borders and edging; pure white. Pkt. 10c.

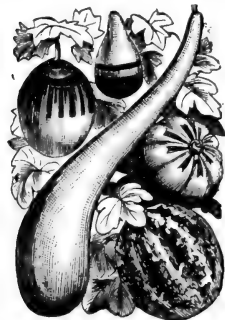
Gourds.

A tender annual climber, with curiously shaped fruit in various colors. Do not plant the seed till all danger of frost is over, and select rich, mellow ground. The culture is the same as for melons and squashes. Being of rapid growth they are useful for covering old fences, stumps or trellises.

Gourd, Mock Orange—The well known Mock Orange. Pkt. 5c.

Nest Egg—A good substitute for a nest egg, not injured by heat or cold. Pkt. 5c.

Siphon, or Dipper—Long, slim handles, useful for dippers. Pkt. 5c.



GOURDS.

Double Hollyhock. P.

Chater's Superb Strain—Very choice, mixed. Pkt. 8c.

Double Pure White—Pkt. 8c.

Marigold.—(Calendula.)

Meteor—The handsomest of the Calendulas; perfectly double; and beautifully striped, the petals having a creamy center, edged with orange yellow. Pkt. 5c.



HOLLYHOCK.



Mignonette.

A well known hardy annual, producing exceedingly fragrant flowers on spikes five and six inches long. If sown at intervals during the spring and early summer, it will blossom the whole season. No garden should be without it.

Reseda Odorata—The common Sweet Mignonette.....pkt. 5

Parson's White—Flowers almost pure white, borne on spikes six to eight inches long and of great fragrance.....pkt.

Morning Glory (Convolvulus).

A handsome showy climber of rapid growth and culture. The seed germinate readily and they can be grown almost any time. It is a very hardy annual, and it will grow in almost any soil or situation. The flowers are most brilliant in the morning.

Convolvulus Major—Mixed.....pkt. 5

Nasturtium—Dwarf.

(*Tropaeolum Minus*.)

A bed of Dwarf Nasturtium forms an attractive feature in the flower garden. It is a hardy annual, grows about a foot high, and will blossom all the season.

Dwarf (*Tropaeolum Minus*)—Mixed.....pkt. 5; oz. 10c

Nasturtium—Climbing.

(*Tropaeolum Majus*.)

The *Tropaeolum Majus* is one of the prettiest and showiest climbers. Especially adapted to vases and baskets.

Does not require a rich soil.

Mixed Varieties. Pkt. 5; oz. 10c;



MORNING GLORY.



PANSIES.

Pansy.

Peacock—A beautiful large-flowered variety of English origin. The upper petals are a handsome shade of ultra-marine blue, much resembling the blue spots on a peacock's wings, hence its name.....pkt. 15

Trimardeau—Very large flowered. An entirely distinct and beautiful race, with flowers of the richest and most varied shades of color.....pkt. 15

Snow Queen—Pure white.....pkt. 10

Large Yellow.....pkt. 10

King of the Blacks.....pkt. 10

Choicest Mixed Colors.....pkt. 10

Petunia.

Petunias are unsurpassed for massing in beds. Their richness in color, duration of bloom and easy culture will always render them popular. Few flowers make a more showy bed than the Petunias, giving flowers from early summer until the early frosts. The seed may be sown in the open ground, but they will come into bloom much earlier if sown under glass and transplanted about one foot apart. **Fine mixed**.....pkt. 10

Pinks (Dianthus), P.

The varieties of *Dianthus* known as Chinese Pinks and Japan Pinks are among the most brilliant of our garden flowers. Seed may be sown in the spring under glass or in a seed-bed.

Dianthus Chinensis—Best double varieties, mixed.....pkt. 5

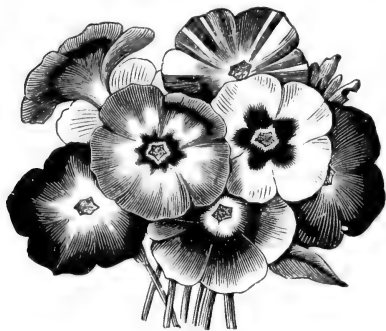
Heddewigii, Japan Pink—Large flower, beautiful rich colors, finely marked.....pkt. 5

Carnation—The most beautiful of all the *Dianthus* family.

Blossoms the second summer after sowing. A succession of young plants should be procured each year. Old plants are not hardy. Extra fine double mixed seed.....pkt. 15



DIANTHUS HEDDEWIGII.



PHLOX.

about a foot in diameter with flowers of almost every color imaginable. It delights in a warm sun and sandy soil. When everything else is perishing for lack of moisture, the Portulaca will give its largest flowers and brightest colors.

Fine Mixed.....pkt. 5

Poppy.

The Poppy is becoming quite fashionable again. The new Shirley and California Poppies are especially delicate and beautiful. They are very fine as cut flowers. They are hardy and flower profusely for a long time.

The Shirley—A new Poppy. Flowers large and exceedingly graceful and elegant. Colors range from blush-white, delicate pink and carmine to bright crimson. Very elegant as a cut flower for vases.....pkt. 5

The California (Eschscholtzia)—Grows about a foot high and is covered with a profusion of bright yellow blossoms. Beautiful for cut flowers.....pkt. 5

Tulip Flowered—Produces large, bright scarlet flowers, resembling a bed of brilliant tulips. Hardy annual.....pkt. 5



SWEET WILLIAM.

Sweet William, P.

The Sweet William is a hardy perennial, resembling Phlox. The seed can be sown in the spring or in August and will blossom the following summer.

Double Mixed, Extra.....pkt. 10

Sunflower (Helianthus).

See page 32.

Verbena.

No plant is more generally cultivated than the Verbena. Sow the seed under glass early in the spring and transplant after three or four inches of growth. Good healthy plants will cover a space three feet in diameter, flower in July, and continue strong and healthy until destroyed by frost.

Verbena Hybrida—Choice seed ; mixed.....pkt. 15

For Plants, see page 36.

Zinnia.

A very showy annual of easy cultivation. It is in flower all summer. The Zinnia makes an excellent border plant, and for this purpose set plants 12 to 15 inches apart, so as to make a continuous row, or border. The seeds grow easily, and young plants can be moved as safely as cabbage plants;

Pompon—A beautiful new strain of this popular flower. Colors exceedingly bright and showy. Very distinct and beautiful. Mixed colors.....pkt. 8

Phlox.

For a brilliant and constant display the Phlox Drummondii is not surpassed by any of our Annuals. The blossoms range from pure white to the deepest purple. The seed may be sown in the open ground in May, or the plants may be started in the hotbed and transplanted about a foot apart. Give good rich soil and no flower will give more satisfactory returns for the outlay.

Phlox Drummondii—All varieties mixed, pkt. 10

Portulaca.

The Portulaca is a hardy creeping annual, and makes the most dazzling display of brilliant colors of all the garden favorites. They are in bloom from July until killed by frost. Each plant covers a space



THE SHIRLEY.



ZINNIA POMPON.

SWEET PEAS.

Packets and ounces, by mail, prepaid.

The price of Sweet Peas by the pound does not include the postage, and they will not be sent by mail unless *8 cents per pound* is added to the prices given.

NOTE—The light colored Sweet Peas are liable to rot if covered too heavily with earth. The best way is to cover them lightly with fine rakings or moss, and shade till sprouted. When covered in that way they are as reliable to sprout and grow as the dark-colored peas.

WHITE SWEET PEAS.

Blanche Burpee—Clear white, oz. 8c., lb. 40c.

Emily Henderson—The best white pea. Oz. 8c., lb. 45c.

The Bride—A delicate pure white. Oz. 8c., lb. 40c.

LIGHT YELLOW.

The Coquette—Standard Primrose, with shade of purple. Oz. 8c., lb. 40c.

Mrs. Eckford—Delicate shade of Primrose yellow. Oz. 8c., lb. 40c.

Primrose—Yellowish white. Oz. 8c., lb. 35c.

LIGHT SHADES OF PINK.

Ramona—Nearly white, covered with shades of pink. Oz. 8c., lb. 40c.

Mrs. Gladstone—A soft rose pink. Oz. 8c., lb. 40c.

Katharine Tracy—The best light pink. Oz. 8c., lb. 40c.

DARKER PINK.

Extra Early Blanche Ferry—Deep rose pink with white wings. *Two weeks earlier* than other sorts. Oz. 8c., lb. 45c.

Pink Cupid, or Dwarf Blanche Ferry	\$0 8	\$0 50
Lady Penzance —Rose pink tinged with orange.....	8	35

RED AND MAROON.

Brilliant —A brilliant rich red.....	8	40
Stanley —A rich deep maroon.....	8	40
Boreatton —A rich, satin-like maroon.....	8	35

LAVENDER AND BLUE.

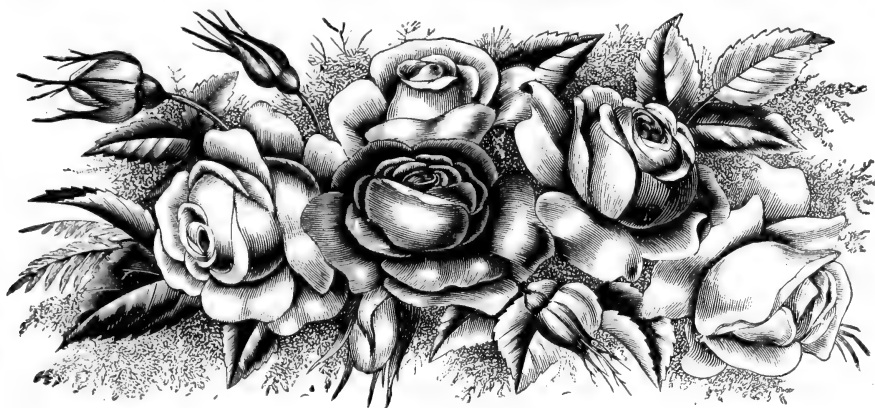
Countess of Radnor —A fine shade of lavender.....	8	40
Lottie Eckford —Magenta blue, shaded with lavender.....	8	40
Captain of the Blues —Bright purple blue.....	8	45

VARIEGATED.

Aurora —White, splashed with carmine.....	8	40
Gray Friar —A delicate heliotrope.....	8	40
Senator —Lavender, striped with purple maroon.....	8	40
Choice Mixed Peas	6	25



(All packets 4c. each.)



We have the cream of the Roses. You cannot grow too many of them.

ROSES.

The Rose is the Queen of Flowers. The Hybrid Perpetuals are perfectly hardy. Flowers large size, very full and double at the center, of beautiful colors, from pure white to dark crimson.

The Climbing Roses are hardy and rapid growers.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

One-year old plants 15 cents each ; 3 for 40 cents ; \$1.50 per dozen, prepaid.

Coquette des Alps—White, occasionally tinged with pink.

Coquette des Blanches—Pure white, sometimes delicately tinged with pink.

Duchess of Albany—Flowers deep pink, very large and full.

Fontenelle—Carmine red, full and double.

Gen. Jacqueminot—The most popular rose in cultivation. The buds are much admired. Flowers rich crimson scarlet.

La Reine—Deep rose lilac.

La France—Silvery rose changing to pink. Beautiful both in bud and flower.

Madame Plantier—*Hybrid China*—Summer bloomer. Pure white.

Paul Neyron—Immense double flowers. Bright shining pink ; finely scented.

Perfection des Blanches—Pure snow-white flowers. Large and very fragrant.

Victor Verdier—Large, bright rose color, with crimson center.

Vick's Caprice—Soft pink striped with white and carmine. Much admired.

MONTHLY ROSES.

Plants 15 cents each ; 3 for 40 cents ; \$1.50 per dozen, prepaid.

Catharine Mermet—One of the finest varieties in cultivation, with buds of the largest size and handsomest form. The petals are gracefully recurved, so as to show a lovely bright pink center, which gradually shades towards the outer edge to a very light pink.

The Bride—This is a sport from Catharine Mermet, and is identical with that variety except in color. The flowers are very large, pure white, and very lasting after being cut.

Henry M. Stanley—Flowers very large. The color is entirely new and distinct, being a delicate shade of amber-rose tinged with apricot yellow.

Perle des Jardins—Rich shade of yellow ; perfect in form ; free grower and bloomer Extra fine.

Queen's Scarlet—Crimson scarlet. Fine buds.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Plants 20 cents each ; 2 for 35 cents, prepaid.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white.

Queen of the Prairie—Rosy red. Very fine.

Bedding Plants and Bulbs.



We can furnish almost anything in the line of **Greenhouse Bedding Plants and Bulbs** for Spring planting. We have not room to catalogue them in detail but we can supply any of the following plants and bulbs :

Abutilon, or Flowering Maple, with flowers of different colors. Single plants, 15 cents, by mail, prepaid ; per dozen, \$1.25, not prepaid.

Caladium Esculentum. Very large leaved plants. Single bulbs, 15 cents, prepaid ; per dozen, \$1.40, not prepaid.

Everblooming Cannas. The Madam Crozy, Alphonse Bouvier, Queen Charlotte, Florence Vaughn, and other Everblooming Cannas, with various foliage and flowers. Single plants, 15 cents, prepaid ; per dozen, \$1.50, not prepaid.

Carnations. Our variety of these beautiful flowers is unsurpassed, some of them rivaling the rose. We can supply all the best kinds. Three plants or roots, 20 cents, prepaid ; per dozen, 50 cents, not prepaid.

Coleus. Foliage plants in all colors. Three plants, 25 cents, prepaid ; per dozen, 80 cents, not prepaid.

Dahlia. Roots producing large double flowers of all colors. Single bulbs, 20 cents, prepaid ; per dozen, \$1.75, not prepaid.

Fuchsia. Elegant and beautiful flowers, single and double. Plants, 15 cents each, prepaid.

Lily of the Valley. Charming plants, with beautiful white bell shaped flowers. Pips, one-half dozen, 30 cents, prepaid ; per dozen, 50 cents, not prepaid.

Otaheite Orange, or Mock Orange. Blossoms and fruits when only a foot or two high. Single plants, 20 cents, prepaid.

Tuberose. The Tuberose is one of the sweetest of flowers. The blossoms, a dozen or more on each stem, are pearl white, wax-like, and very fragrant. Bulbs, three for 15 cents, prepaid ; per dozen, 40 cents, not prepaid.

Yucca. One of the finest perennials for the garden. Throws up a strong flower stem bearing a large spike of beautiful white flowers. Strong roots, 20 cents each, prepaid ; per dozen, \$1.75, not prepaid.

We also grow **Aster**, **Petunia**, **Phlox** and **Verbena** plants for bedding purposes. For price and description see page 36.



Tuberose.

STANDARD BOOKS.

ON GARDENING.

Henderson's Gardening for Profit. The best manual for the market gardener ever published.....	\$1 50
Henderson's Practical Floriculture for commercial florists.....	1 50
Henderson's Gardening for Pleasure. A work for private use; giving full directions for the cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetables.....	1 50
Celery Culture, by J. N. Stearns, Kalamazoo, Michigan.....	10
Celery for Profit, by T. Greiner.....	25
Brill's Cauliflowers, and How to Grow Them.....	20
Cabbages, and How to Grow Them....	25
Onions, and How to Grow Them.....	25
Ten Acres Enough.....	1 00
Our Farm of Four Acres and the Money we made by it.....	30

FRUIT AND FARM TOPICS.

The Biggle Berry Book; new. A condensed Treatise on the Culture of Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants, and Gooseberries.....	\$ 50
The Forcing Book, by L. H. Bailey. A manual of the Cultivation of Vegetables under Glass.....	1 00
Silos and Ensilage.....	50
Everybody's Paint Book. Gives full directions for mixing and applying paints; also, tells all about varnishing, staining, paper hanging, how to renovate furniture, etc.....	80
Woodward's "Suburban and Country Houses".....	1 00

Any of the above books will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price; or when seeds are ordered, a discount of 20 per cent. will be allowed on the price of the books.

HANDY TOOLS.



Price, 25c. Add 5c. extra, if sent by mail.

HAZLETINE'S HAND WEEDER.



Price, 25c. Add 5c. extra if sent by mail.

A very useful and handy tool for weeding around small plants. We have found it just the thing for weeding or hoeing celery the first time. It is just right for cleaning the ground between the plants.

WEAVER'S DIBBLE.

Price, 30 cents. If by mail add 15 cents for postage.

This is a convenient tool for setting all kinds of plants.

It is made of iron and thoroughly finished.

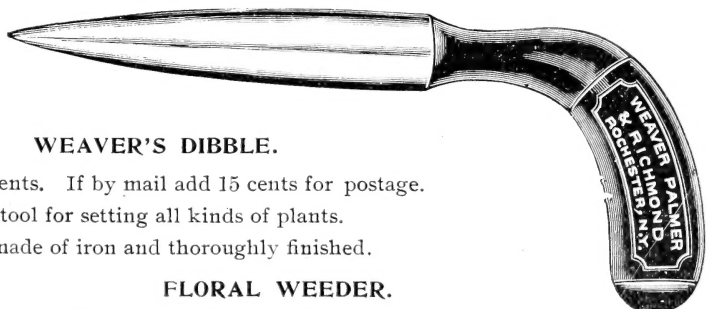
FLORAL WEEDER.



This is the best tool we have ever used for loosening the soil around small plants. Price, 15c. Add 5c. extra if sent by mail.

GARDEN TROWELS.

For transplanting and moving plants. Six-inch trowels, best size, 10 cents. If sent by mail add 5 cents for postage.

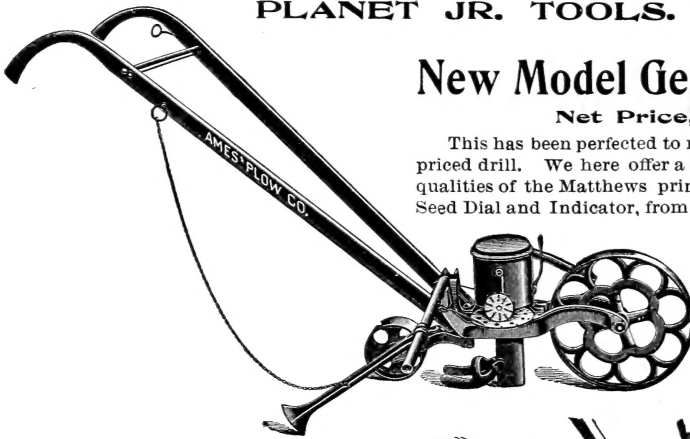


PLANET JR. TOOLS.

New Model Gem Seed Drill

Net Price, \$5.50.

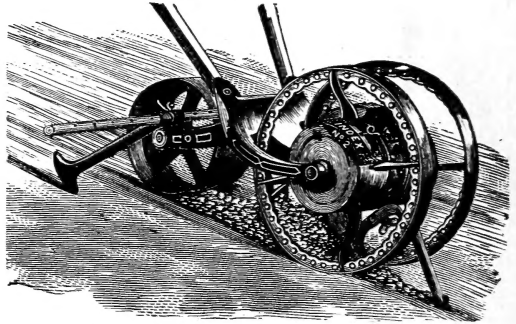
This has been perfected to meet the demand for a low priced drill. We here offer a drill with all the essential qualities of the Matthews principle, even to embodying Seed Dial and Indicator, from exactly same patterns as those used on the larger and more expensive drills. All in want of a low-priced drill will find it to their advantage to buy the *Gem*.



"PLANET JR." NO. 2 SEED DRILL.

Price—\$7.00.

The No. 2 Seed Drill is similar to the Combined Drill, except that there is no cultivating attachment. The seed drum is larger, holding two quarts instead of one. It is a perfect seed sower in every respect, and will give perfect satisfaction. It has no cams, levers, brushes or springs to get out of order, but is always ready for use. Having used it on my farm I can recommend it after ten years' trial as a first-class drill.



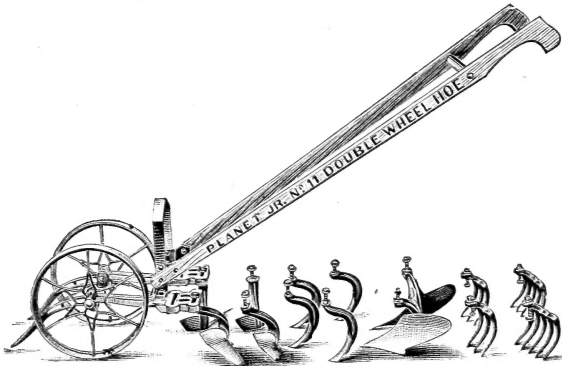
"PLANET JR." DOUBLE WHEEL HOE.

Price, one pair Hoes, Teeth and Plows, \$6.50.

Plain, with Hoes only, \$4.00.

The "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe will straddle plants 18 inches high, and finish rows from 6 to 18 inches apart at one passage. The wheels are adjustable to make the work shallow or deep, as required, and to adapt the machine to all width rows.

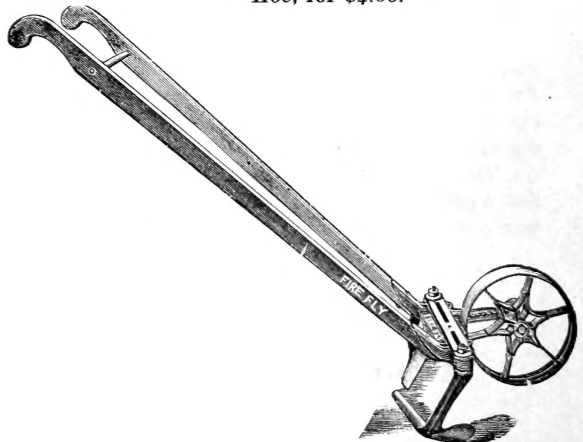
To accommodate those who have little work but hoeing, we offer the above machine, with hoes only, under the name of *Plain Double Wheel Hoe*, for \$4.00.



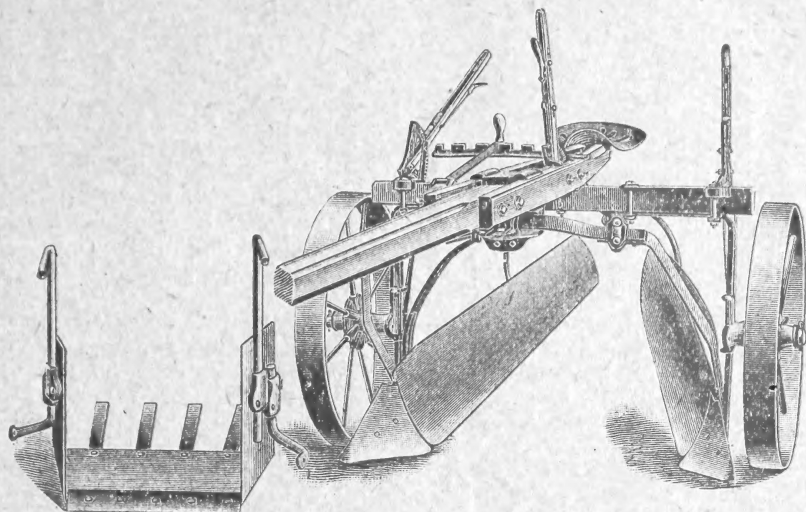
SINGLE WHEEL HOE, PLAIN.

Price, \$3.25. With three cultivator teeth, \$4.25.

We sell more of this Wheel Hoe than any other style. It is light, runs easily and does the work thoroughly. It is considerably lighter than the Double Wheel Hoe, but does almost the same variety of work, being used mostly between the rows, yet it can be used to hoe both sides at once, while plants are small, by placing the wheel at one side of the frame. The form of the hoes insures a forward slanting cut next to the plant and consequent close work without danger, and thorough cultivation of the soil.



Celery Banker and Digger



WE do not make a practice of handling a full line of farm and garden tools, but only such as we have tried and have proven of special value. The above cut represents a Combined Celery Banker and Digger, which was put on the market in 1900 and has already proven itself invaluable to growers of celery. We used this machine in harvesting our crop this year, finding it perfectly satisfactory in every respect. In addition to more than paying for itself in the amount of labor saved, we consider that by its use we saved a large part of our crop from loss by freezing. Other men in this locality, beginning at the same time that we did and harvesting in the old way, without the machine, lost from one-half to two-thirds of their crop. The Banker will take care of the crop from the time it is ready to ridge up until it is ready to harvest. The machine which is built mainly of steel is 30 inches high and 3 feet by 9 inches wide from point to point and will work in the largest celery without breaking it. It is equipped with wide or narrow wheels as desired and has side sway and tilt levers. The mould boards are finely polished steel, the points steel and when worn out are as easily replaced as plow points. Both the Banker and Digger are readily applied and detached, and the machine is easily adjusted for wide or narrow rows and large or small celery. The steel knife shown above cuts the tap root off at any length desired and leaves the celery in convenient shape for the trimmers. One man with the machine can dig as fast as 25 men can trim.

There are many machines offered for special work, which, when tried, are not found practical. This machine successfully meets the great demand for a practical celery harvester.

Banker or Digger, Only \$35.00.

Combined Banker and Digger, \$55.00.



SETTING CELERY



HARVESTING CELERY.

Growing Celery on Lakeview Seed Farm